The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 121 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd May	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th "	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Tosan Maru	V. Nakano	3866	14th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	23rd May	3rd June
Jusen Maru	T. Terada	3784	30th May	11th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	6238	17th June	29th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GADAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,00,00,000.
The low Premiums and liberal conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA
Offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectuses, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona ..	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta ..	7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta * ..	5415	..	12th June
City of London ..	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore ..	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	633	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.
"LINGA," 2,185, Friday 28th May †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 28th May connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "OZARDA," 4,791 tons on or about 26th May calling at Malabar ports, Tuticorin, Colombo Pondicherry and Rangoon.

FOR CALCUTTA and AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "COLABA," 6,019 tons, on or about 23rd May direct to Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

22nd May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"..	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsin Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtian	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs.
26

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
Tan „ 17-8 }

In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stocks at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low price quoted.

This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:
- No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2653. Tel. Address: "Baltic."

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 2,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
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BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
29-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
4b, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons.
765

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
659 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

LARGEST IMPORTERS of English SIDE CARS for Motor Cycles, in Cane, Wicker, and Coach Work.
Sold at Prices defying Competition.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 4

WANTED.

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a GRADUATE in Science on Rs. 60 and another GRADUATE (2nd Language Sanskrit) on Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice President,
Board of Management,
183 E. M. High School Kaira.

WANTED—A French family have a large cool well furnished room with small south verandah and large bathroom attached; to let with good board for 2 chums or married couple, Rs. 125 each. Electric light fan and lift. Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED an Experienced and qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 800, on approved service, by annual, increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated 20th December 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M. dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G. dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra. B. and N. W. Ry., and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned upto the 20th June, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

G. CHANDRA.
For Chairman, District Board, Saran.
Chapra, the 18th May, 1915. 183

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and nonvenereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED on hire a CEE SPRING VICTORIA, in good order, and a good horse from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, on reasonable terms. Apply to Box 363 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 753

AN experienced MILL WRIGHT FITTER on Bts. Rs. 125. Apply with copies of references to the LOCO and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, (Deccan). 185

WANTED a MISTRY and ASSISTANT for motor-car workshops must be well up in business. Good salary, quarters and bonus at the end of the month for good men. Apply 'S' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 751

WANTED an EXPERIENCED MOTOR MECHANIC. One with practical experience and long service preferred. Pay according to qualifications.
Apply with references to: "B," care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 724

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 to erect ginning factory in well-paying Cotton District. Mechanical Engineer with ginning experienced preferred. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 737

WANTED a VETERINARY SURGEON of ten years' practical experience. Apply with testimonials and other particulars to—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To H. H. The Maharajasaheb of
742 Bhavnagar-Kathiawar.

WANTED a GRADUATE. Salary Rs. 45 to 60. Apply sharp, stating Second Language and optional subjects, to the Undersigned.
M. S. MEHTA,
Educational Inspector,
Mangrol, Kathiawar.
182

WANTED STUDENTS desirous of being prepared for the Government Accountancy Diploma Examination. Subjects: ACCOUNTANCY, AUDITING, MERCANTILE LAW, &c. Holders of University Certificates are eligible. Term: Two Years. Names are now registered at Reduced Fees. Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 772

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2. Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY—WANTED a qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, who has passed the Sanitary Surveyor's examination, Bombay. Salary Rs. 50 plus 10 per month. Must have some knowledge of Gujarati. Apply at once with particulars to
JOSEPH L. PINTO, D.P.H.,
Health Officer,
Surat City Municipality.
17th May, 1915. 181

WANTED a competent instructor to act as Assistant to Head Master in projected Leather Working School in Cawnpore. Must thoroughly understand his trade in all branches, and be capable of imparting instruction to others. Knowledge of English essential. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150.
Apply with full particulars to DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, United Provinces, Cawnpore. 190

WANTED—A few GRADUATES to work as ASSISTANT MASTERS, in the High School, Khairpur-Mir's. Initial salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications and experience. One of the applicants should be a B.Sc. or a B.A. with science as his voluntary subject. Apply sharp, with copies of testimonials, to—
ABDUL MAJID DARESHANI, Esq. MA.,
Principal, High School, Khairpur-Mir's.
Khairpur-Mir's, 13th May, 1915. 727

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on June 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10—250. Only those with working experience of A.C. and D.C. work need apply. Applications will be received up to May 24th.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body.
Civil Engineering College,
Sibpur, the 13th May, 1915. 183

WANTED for the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Burma, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem with Rs. 50. Burma allowance under the usual conditions governing Temporary Service.

Applications with copies of College and other certificates, properly attested, stating age and qualifications should reach this office before the 15th June, 1915.

Preference will be given to the applicant having a theoretical and practical knowledge of water works, drainage, town planning design and construction.

The successful candidate will be required to sign a Public Works Department Temporary Service Declaration.

Applicants who are at present in service should submit their applications through the officer under whom they are employed.

J. M. FARQUHAR PETTERS,
M.Inst.C.E.,
184 Sanitary Engineer, Burma.

WANTED.

WANTED A GRADUATE for the Proprietary. High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors. 770

WANTED Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, THEATRE SISTER. Salary Rs. 80, with board and quarters. Apply MATRON. 183

WANTED male and female SHORT-HAND TYPISTS. Apply stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 372, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 787

WANTED a qualified MEDICAL MAN to serve on board the steamer. Apply stating lowest salary required to Box No. 369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 782

WANTED—a SCIENCE TEACHER, for the SARVAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL Surat.. Apply with terms and qualifications to the MANAGER. 780

WANTED for the Union High School, Surat, GRADUATES. Salary Rs. 40 to 60 according to merit. Apply sharp with full particulars to the HEADMASTER. 760

WANTED TUITIONS by a graduate (experienced) strong in English and Sanskrit. Can coach Europeans in Marathi. Apply Box No. 370, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 785

BOARD RESIDENCE wanted by mercantile man in Gymkhana Chambers or vicinity with a quiet family. Apply to Box No. 366, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 769

WANTED—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY viz. Plaining, moulding, etc. Apply SULLEMAN GOOLAMHUSEIN, Dongri Street, Rahimbhoy Jainulabadin's house, Bombay. 776

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an expert Cotton Selector of vast experience, first class references. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 737

WANTED a SECOND-HAND FLY ROPE PULLEY for Steam Engine. 12 to 14 ft. in diameter, with 10 grooves of inch and half. Rope suitable for a shaft of 12" diameter. Apply S. D. KAPADIA 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 728

WANTED for Indian Lady a YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY as COMPANION. Cheerful disposition and musical. Monsoon spent in Poona. Apply X. Y. Z. care of "Bombay Chronicle." 729

WANTED STUDENTS.—LONDON COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, above West End Watch Co., Hornby Road. Expert Lecturer from England. Success guaranteed. Fees moderate. 761

WANTED—GRADUATES & UNDER-GRADUATES to teach Science, Mathematics and Persian. To join from 15th June. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
New High School,
775 Godhra, Panchmahals.

WANTED a HINDU GRADUATE, S. L. Sanskrit and Gujarati Vernacular as Head-Master for A. V. School. Pay Rs. 50 or upwards with annual promotion. One with educational experience preferred. Apply stating qualifications to SECRETARY, LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE, Chinchpokli, Parel. 752

WANTED by an energetic young man, extra type-writing and general clerical work of any nature, during spare hours. from 8 o'clock to 11 a.m. every morning. No objection to work at the Employer's place during the time. Apply to Box No. 371 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 786

WANTED—EXPERT MEDICAL ADVICE (European or Ayurvedic) for a patient who gets fits of insanity since ten years. He is highly educated youngman who passed double M.A., in India, B.A., (Cantab.), and Bar in England. Prepared to pay suitably. Any gentleman who has the necessary qualifications or who knows of any expert in treating mental diseases, will highly oblige by communicating with.
RAI THAKUR DATTA,
Retired District Judge.
Dera Ismail Khan.
N. W. F. Province.
27th April, 1915.
559

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for CAPTALISTS.—First class property for sale in Bangalore, area about 8½ acres of land with a substantial stone-built Bungalow. 4 large Bed-rooms, Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bath-rooms etc., large verandah overlooking the garden. An ideal English house. For photographs and further particulars please apply to:—
The BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Meadow Street, Bombay.
Telephone No. Office 156, Residence 1637.
Telegraphic address "Fides" Bombay.
745

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND GREENS ECONOMISER, Engines Boilers, Gins, Press, Pumps, Lathes, Coal Cranes, Shaftings, Pulleys. Apply PHEROZSHAW COMPANY, Nagdevi Bombay. 744

FOR SALE 15 H. P. 4 Cylinder DARRACQ CAR to seat 5. Complete with 5 lamps Stepney Windscreen and all accessories. Car is in good running order. Rs. 1,200. Apply Sharp to Box No. 368 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

THE MAGIC "ELECTRIC" POLISHING CLOTH. Requires no powder, paste or liquid and gives a lasting brilliance to all metals, jewellery silver and gold ornaments, etc., in one or two minutes only. Works wonderfully. Price per packet of a piece of 27" x 9". As. 14 only. Three for Rs. 2/8, six for Rs. 4/12, twelve for Rs. 9. Special quotations to Agents and Traders—
J. J. SHAH & BROS., BHAVNAGAR.
431

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.
Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.
All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50'—8½" complete with Motor, Gearing, Collapsible Gates, Indicater Board, etc., by "Smith and Stevens." London and Manchester. Patent Stevens and Major's system."
One Electric Goods Lift to carry 5 cwts to a total height of 50'—8½" including motor etc., and the necessary Cage, Steel Gates and Indicator Board, by "Arch Smith and Stevens" in good working order, for immediate disposal; offers to include cost of dismantling. Apply to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 777

TO BE LET.

TO LET—House No. 8, Staunton Road, (furnished), opposite Polo Ground Apply on premises. 449

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET AT POONA—To let a well furnished bungalow in finest and healthy locality. For rent and particulars apply on premises, No. 2, Parvatti Villas, Poona. 700

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, No. 3, Club Road, behind the Byculla Club. Electric Lights. Apply to C. A. R. BAHADURJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, 731

GARAGE.—A few rooms for Motor Cars available separate for each car, centrally situated in Fort. Apply sharp to Box No. 364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 766

MAHABALESHWAR.—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
828 House Agents.

TO LET—Healthy and most airy four sides open flats, Opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, fitted with electric light and fan and tiled upto date style. Apply Box No. 350, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 675

DEOLALI—To let—NADKARNI VILLA and NADKARNI LODGE well-furnished with extensive compound. Apply to EXECUTRIX of late Rao Bahadur G. N. NADKARNI, Jambulwadi Kalbadevi Bombay. 653

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 183

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

INQUIRY?
Which is your Dolly of the Dailies?
"The Times," "Chronicle,"
"Advocate" or————?

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England)
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st June, 1915, the timings of certain of the Passenger Trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered.
For full particulars see Sheet Time Table at stations or apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned.
W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1915. 783

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE POCHKHANAWALLA and BURJORJEE CURSETJEE POCHKHANAWALLA, administrators debonis-non with the Will annexed of JEEWAJEE BURJORJEE POCHKHANAWALLA, deceased, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from any and all incumbrances whatsoever.

Any person or persons having any claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, succession, trust, lien, possession, lease, easement or otherwise is and are hereby required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land now formed into one containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts of the Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 727 New No. 3312 Old Survey No. 10 and New Survey No. 8345 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 2620 and Street Nos. 49-51 and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Third Marine Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Gazdar on or towards the West by the property of Rustomji Bomanji Mistry on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Third Marine Street which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Bai Gulbai widow of Jeewajee Burjorjee Pochkhanawalla and her tenants and are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1915.
FORBES & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
772

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 446 of 1912. Re: Rajabally Lalbhai Dawoodi Bora.
No. 460 of 1912. Re: Purshotam Balaji Pathare.
No. 276 of 1913. Re: Hasanmia Mahomedally Baghdady.
No. 570 of 1913. Re: Husein Mahomed Nensee Khairaz and Anr. trading as Husein Bros.
No. 98 of 1914. Re: Jehangirjee Rustomjee Wadia.
No. 124 of 1914. Re: Frank Monro Gadney.
No. 365 of 1914. Re: Maoji Madon Thakhar.
No. 382 of 1914. Re: Madhavrao Pandurang Nagwekar.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare final dividends in the above matters.

Creditors, who have not proved their claims, are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee, of Bombay on or before the 28th June 1915. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make final dividends without regard to their claims.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 21st May 1915. 778

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 41ST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Account for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1915, and to fix their remuneration, and
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1915.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th May, 1915, to 8th June, 1915, both days inclusive. 771

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on FRIDAY, the 21st May, 1915, a Dividend at the rate of Rs 7 per share, for the half year ending 31st December, 1914, has been declared payable at the, Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after Tuesday the 1st June, 1915, between 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th May, 1915.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 1915. 773

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the last sailings of the Ferry steamers from Bombay to ports on the Goa and Jaigad Lines this season will be on the 23rd and 24th instant, respectively.

Bombay, 21st May 1915.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
784 Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING shall be held on MONDAY, 31st May, 1915, at 3-15 p.m., (S. T.), in the Registered Office of the Company, 121, Medows Street, Bombay, when there shall be placed the following Resolutions for the consideration of the Company.

1. That in article 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company, in line 4 thereof substitute "Rs. 25" for "Rs. 10" and in line 5 there-of substitute "Rs. 30" for "Rs. 15", and add after the word "Meeting" in the same line the words "and every adjourned Meeting."
2. That there be added after the word "respectively" in the said article the following words "every Director shall be paid such allowance for travelling as he shall have actually spent, not exceeding one First Class return fare and a Third Class servant's fare when one accompanies him from the place where he is at the time of issue of the Notice of such Meeting or from his registered address whichever be shorter distance to the place of the Meeting.

N. B.—If the above resolutions are passed on 31st May 1915, a Meeting to confirm the same shall be held on Wednesday 16th of June 1915, 3 p.m., (S. T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOTI JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 28th April 1915.
263

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Medows Street, on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1914.
2. To pass a Resolution in regard to the disposal of the profits made in the year 1914, as recommended by the Directors.
3. To confirm the appointments of new Directors made by the Board.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Agents.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOTEE JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 28th April 1915.

N.B.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company, will be closed from 31st May, 1915, to 13th June, 1915, both days inclusive. 762

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GOVIND WASUDEV KANITKAR, for himself and other co-parceners of the joint family of RAO BAHADUR WASUDEV BAPUJI KANITKAR, of Poona Hindu Dakshni Inhabitant has contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance gift sale mortgage lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys at their Office No. 89 Medows Street Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected and standing thereon situate, lying and being in Girgaum - Dart, Khotachiwadi in the Registration Sub-District and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-seven square yards be the same little more or less and bounded on the East by the Khotachi Wadi Road on the West by the property of Janardan Govind Mantri, on the North by the property of Pundlick Ganesh Dhumatkar belonging to Chandra Bhasker and on the South by the property of Shantaram Vithal Athvankar which said is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 765, Collector's New No. 3410 Old Survey No. 565 New Survey No. 7854 the premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D Ward No. 1108 (1), 1108 (2) Street Nos. 55, 55A.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1915.
NANU HORMASJI & Co.,
774 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1915, at 3 o'clock, (S. T.), in the afternoon, when the resolutions that were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Company, held on the 14th day of May, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

The said resolutions so to be submitted to the Meeting may be inspected at the Registered office of the Company, during office hours.

By Order of the Board,
TAPIDAS VARAJDAS & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1915. 768

THE BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITIONS for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ESSAYS are invited in the schemes No. IX X XI of the above institution. For the complete prospectus apply with half anna post stamp to the HONY. MANAGER, at 309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay No. 2. 749

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th May, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

House-hold furniture such as new designed rich tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless teakwood chairs, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, dressing and writing tables, almiras, cupboards teakwood cots, towel-horse etc.

One lot band instruments such clarionets, cornets, euphonian, baritones, sex-horns etc.

The property of a European gentleman.

1 fancy teakwood cabinet with mirror.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office Broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office Shigrams.

1 rubber-tyred well built handsome Victoria.

The property of a gentleman going Home:—

1 rubber-tyred strong-built handsome Brougham by Kesterton (London).

The property of a gentleman:—

1, 12-14 H. P. Argyle motor car having 4 cylinders, 5 seats, Bosch Magneto, hood, stepney, lamps and complete with all accessories in running order.

AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

Several gent's new and second hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1915.

JIVAJEE SORABJI & CO.

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned materials on TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), situated at Colaba, near Barracks, and close to Dhobi houses.

ALSO OTHER OLD MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the above materials on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Parel, Old Government House.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 55, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS WALLACE INDIAN RANGOON FIRST CLASS AND MOULMIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY, the 27th May, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at Sewri Bunder by order of Messrs. Sitaram Jainarayan and on account of the consignors.

About 200 tons Wallace Indian Rangoon First Class and Moulmin First Class selected Teak Squares.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of share No. 4 of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd., which was advertised TO-DAY has been postponed until further notice.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SKATING RINK.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.

Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
ROSHANARA'S SEASON
TO-DAY.

ROSHANARA

The Famous English Dancer in her Dances—Blue Danube, Naughty Melody, and Old Indian Dances (Incense Dance, and Marwari Dance.)

Miss GLADYS GAYLORD

The famous American Prima Dona in he Operatic and other Songs—Perle Brazil Keys of Heaven and Ave Maria.

HENRY de BRAY

Society Dancer and Entertainer—Naughty Melody, Keys of Heaven.

"1914"

A drama in film in which most striking scenes of the present war are seen.

Two shows nightly (Including Sundays)
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Charni Road.
TO-NIGHT
A MAGNIFICENT PHOTO-PLAY

THE CULPRIT

Adapted from M. Bernstein's Famous French Play
"Le voleur"
AS
Played with Tremendous success
BY
Sir George Alexandra at the St. James' Theatre, London.
Under the Title of "The Thief"
AND
two most side-splitting comics
TEDDY AND THE LION TAMER
AND
WILLIE WILL IN THE WILDERNESS
One of the most amusing and clever cartoons by Bray.
Do not miss the Little Willi's fistic fight with Miss Chimpanzie's Lover.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
Time and Prices as Usual.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882

To-night. To-night. To-night.
The Most ABSORBING Sensational Detective Drama ever Issued.
IN THE HANDS OF CONSPIRATORS.
4000 feet.....4 Parts.

This is a subject full of thrills from start to finish, rivetting the attention on the screen all through out. Will make you grip your chairs.

SEE

The Ancient Castle with its secret underground chambers and musty vaults.
The Exciting chase over the roofs and chimney stacks jumping from one house to another.
The daring leap from a lofty bridge spanning a river on to a vessel passing below.
The motor chase of the most sensational characters.

3 Shows Nightly.....Each of 1½ hours.
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Prize Matinees every Saturday & Sunday 5-15 to 6-45
POPULAR PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—The above Film has been exclusiveiy secured for The New Alexandra, by Messrs B. Ardeshir & Co., Bombay.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 6-30 AT THE GAIETY
10 O'CLOCK SHOW AT EDWARDS THEATRE.
THE
PALACE VARIETY CO.
SUPPORTED BY
CAPT. COLLEAR IN
THE BIG BISON RANCH
A COWBOY'S JOY NIGHT.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

General Manager— Mr. JAMES Mc. GRATH.
To-night! To-night! To-night!
DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE WEATHER, WE HAVE A PROGRAMME FOR LIGHTNESS, BRIGHTNESS AND VARIETY SECOND TO NONE.
Bombay's Particular Favourites

LEIGH AND LEIGHTON

Charming Vocalists and Artistic Dancers

In a series of delighful excerpts from the ever popular comic Opera "THE BELLE OF NEW YORK," featuring all the most popular Songs, Duets, and Dances. Do not miss seeing two singers who can dance, these two dancers who can sing. The rarest combination on the Vaudeville Stage.

KINEMACOLOUR
from the La Scala, London.
Interesting views in natural colours of the sacred City of Benares.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE.
Heroes of Neuve Chapelle back from the front—German prisoners arriving in England.
A Bombay Owner's horse "Fiz Yana" wins a big English race.

Mr. CLIVE LEIGHTON

in light Concert Ballads featuring
"DREAM GIRL" AND "THE NIGHT HAS A THOUSAND EYES"
A screaming comedy by the famous Nordisk Co. in two acts:—

"UNCLE'S GHOST"

Bubbling over with merriment from start to finish.
TO-MORROW AT 5 P.M. SPECIAL MATINEE—HALF PRICES.
THE EXCELSIOR IS THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kelantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter)

Capital £1,200,0
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tients'
Penang	Bangkok	Taing'
Puket	Batavia	(No China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,272
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

Rainfall has decreasd in Upper Burma and has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal. Practically no rain has fallen in the rest of the country.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein one and a half inches; Diamond Island, Tougoo and Thayetmyo one; Cherrapunji three, Dibrugarh one and a half; Tezpur, Gauhati, Dhubri, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Barisal, Jalpaiguri and Burdwan one, Mymensingh one and a half; Jessore two.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 21st May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north and damper at Multan and Hissar. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature continues in defect in Central India West and at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Bombay is the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 21st of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	98.3	80.4	60	..	0.28	-3.49
Jask						
Muskat	111.8	88.4	23	..	6.48	0.73
Do. (20th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.8	84 0	65	..	0.95	-0.88
Rawalpindi	105.0	79 2	27	T.	11.64	0.85
Lahore	111.8	84 5	31	..	5.26	1.07
Hissar	111.1	84.3	54	..	3.94	
Ambala	101.7	76 1	34	..	6.55	0.31
Delhi	105.0	83.0	42	..	12.10	8.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.7	80.1	43	0.07	8.25	6 22
Mainpuri	107.6	81.1	42	..	4.73	2.03
Jhansi	109.1	85.3	37	..	3.73	1.67
Cawnpore	105.4	87.1	30	..	3.52	1.23
Allahabad	106.8	86.5	25	..	5.06	2.65
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	117.5	81.2	55	..	1.17	-0.21
Jacobabad	87.9	80.9	82	..	2.43	0.89
Karachi	103	79.2	50	..	3.70	1.93
Ajmer	107.4	81.6	48	..	3.86	1.90
Jalpore	106.6	84.1	40	..	5.93	4.38
Kotah						
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
Veri—	94.8	78.0	69	..	1.43	0 85
Bhuj	95.8	80.7	81	..	2.42	1.73
Dwarka	85.0	80.7	81	..	1.33	0.81
Veraval	100.4	76.1	64	..	0.46	-0.15
Rajkot	103.8	79.2	77	..	0.21	-0.58
Bhavnagar Para	93.5	81.3	69	..	0.83	0.38
Surat	104.8	80.4	50	..	0.33	-0.14
Ahmedabad	103.4	77.3	62	..	0.96	0.33
Deesa	99.0	76.2	76	..	4.86	3.83
Neemuch	98.5	76.1	64	..	2.90	1.84
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	102.3	80.8	51	..	3.94	0.85
Jubbulpore	100.4	78.8	53	..	4.10	1.32
Saugor	104.1	82.2	52	..	5.74	3.70
Hoshangabad	102.0	79.9	67	..	3.18	1.83
Khandwa	103.2	79.7	61	..	5.83	3.60
Akola	103.8	80.3	63	..	4.93	2.48
Amraoti	102.3	77.9	49	..	6.33	3.02
Nagpur	103.5	80.0	42	..	6.16	2.40
Chanda	105.1	85.6	36	..	4.21	0.86
Raipur						
KONKAN—	92.2	81.9	77	0.20	1.59	0.93
Bombay	96.1	e2.3	68	..	e1.04	0.17
Ratnagiri	92.3	83.0	67	..	4.29	1.99
Mormugao	..	..	..	..	8.31	5.54
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	103.0	75.5	53	..	4.95	3.65
Malegaon	95.0	71.5	56	..	8.35	6.49
Ahmednagar	93.4	74.3	64	..	3.39	1.31
Poona	100.5	74.8	55	..	7.13	4.54
Sholapur	92.7	71.7	58	..	8.17	5.60
Bijapur	90.3	68.5	66	..	6.07	1.02
Belgaum	97.3	72.5	63	..	6.19	4.28
Ahmedabad	105.0	80.6	44	..	4.88	1.90
Nizamabad (Indur).	99.6	80.2	73	..	5.65	2.01
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	92.9	78.9	74	..	5.31	-1.90
Mangalore	89.4	77.6	75	..	21.77	6.90
Calicut	89.9	78.2	79	0.07	41.54	19.72
Cochin	89.3	80.7	63	..	39.87	-5.99
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	107.3	81.3	39	..	8.71	0 50
Masulipatam	100.8	76.4	56	..	7.57	3.14
Bellary	104.4	84.5	50	..	9.61	3.32
Cuddapah	107.2	82.7	52	..	25.83	4.15
Madras	92.0	68.5	65	..	8.91	0.81
Bangalore	95.4	72.3	63	..	10.10	1.05
Coimbatore	104.1	80.8	51	..	11.41	-1.73
Trichinopoly	103.0	81.9	60	..	23.11	-8.34
Negapatam						

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. on Still. ft.	in	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth. on Still. ft.	in
	May					May				
FR.	21	m 3	12	24	0	21	m 8	55	18	6
		4	4a	26	1		10	41a	20	5
SAT	22	m 4	20	23	10	22	m 9	57	19	3
		5	0a	25	10		11	54a	19	10
SUN.	23	m 5	39	24	1	23	m 11	23	19	10
		6	1a	25	9					
MO.	24	m 7	3	24	9	24	m 0	58	18	11
		7	5a	25	11		0	51a	19	10
TU.	25	m 8	14	25	10	25	m 1	47	17	7
		8	3a	26	8		2	0a	19	6
W.	26	m 9	14	27	2	26	m 2	32	16	4
		8	57a	26	9		3	0a	19	5
TH.	27	m 10	9	28	5	27	m 3	17	15	1
		9	49a	27	2		3	57a	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 21 (Friday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 8m
,, 22 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 8m
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 9m
,, 24 (Monday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 9m
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,, 6m 2m.	,, 7h. 9m
,, 26 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 10m
,, 27 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 10m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd. 10h. 20.0m. a.m. Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

RUMANIA'S VITAL CHANCE.

M. TAKE JONESCU'S STATEMENT.

M. Take Jonescu, the prominent Rumanian statesman, has supplied the "Daily Mail" correspondent at Bucharest with the following statement for publication:—

"I see that some English newspapers, such as for instance, the "Manchester Guardian" of April 17, express the belief that the Rumanian public opinion is inclining towards Austria and Germany, and that my statements must be discounted because of my strong views favouring action with the Triple Entente.

"You have been long enough in Rumania to realise the artificiality and shallowness of the so-called pro-German current here.

"I reassert now without fear of contradiction by future events, that Rumania cannot remain neutral. Even less can she go against the Triple Entente."

"That Rumania should enter the war against the Austro-Germans is vital to her. Not only is this Rumania's unique opportunity for realising her ambition of a Greater Rumania with fourteen million inhabitants, but more. If this chance is neglected Rumania's great future is lost for ever. The Rumanians of Transylvania would be Magyarised by every means. This is a Magyar war just as much as a German war, and should Rumania fail now the Magyars, whether defeated or victorious, would take every means, scrupulous or otherwise, to Magyarise their subject nationalities, especially the Transylvanian Rumanians, who, as the most intelligent, are therefore the most dangerous.

"As to the kingdom of Rumania, an Austro-German victory would bring her economical and political servitude. The victory of the Triple Entente without us participators would bring us hardly a better fate, and should we deserve better?

IN THE SPRING.

"I have never given the exact date for a Rumanian declaration of war. I cannot do so, but I am absolutely certain that during the present spring my country will join the Allies. Knowing, too, how long and terrible will be the war, I am certain Rumania will take her full share of the scarifices.

"I no longer fear an attack from Bulgaria. The day of such a possibility is past. I believe more than ever that other countries, especially Italy, will join the Allies. That Rumania will join is more than a belief. Any other course is impossible.

"You will see whether I am an incorrigible optimist, as I am generally stigmatised in some of your papers, or an accurate and dispassionate observer."

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 20th May, 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29 824	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6	"
Dew Point	77 0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.722	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	5.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.2	"
Minimum do. do.	83.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW,W.	
Movement Wind	186 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.10	Inches.
Total fall during month.....	0.36	"
Do. do. year	1.41	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st	0 00	"

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st May 1915 was 30.007 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to merourial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's borometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
2 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
1 ½oz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10

C. K. SEN &., CoLimited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician :—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

Do you travel much— Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in you pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May 21.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Ozarda	Hodgson	Bassein

DEPARTURES.

May 21.

Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following vessel entered the Dock for loading.

Steamer Doddington for Gibraltar.

The following vessels received their Port clearances yesterday.

Steamer :—Nour-el-Bhar		for	Muscat
,,	Sailor Prince	for	London

Friday, May 21st, 191 .

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived here yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 16th instant, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sailor Prince:—The steamer Sailor Prince 2,046 tons, Captain Joseph Chilvers, will sail to-day for London, Suez and Port Said, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Nour-el-Bahr:—The steamer Nour-el-Bahr, 212 tons, Captain Nacoda, will sail to-day for Muscat, in ballast.

S. S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,038 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, arrived here yesterday from Bassein, which port she left on the 8th instant, with a cargo of specie on board.

S. S. Nubia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia left Hongkong, on the 20th instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Colombo for Bombay, on the 20th instant, and is due here on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Nio Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Nio Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 19th instant, and due here on the 23rd instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
B Aleppo	Jones	J. Finlay & Co
C. & R. Charlton	Charltonas	D. Nanji & Co
F. City of Calcutta	Miller	K. N. & Co
H. Kisugata Maru	Nakoda	S. Tyebji & Sons
K. Lowther Range	Gundry	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Netravati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sailor Prince	Chilvers	D. Nanjee & Co
4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Diddigton	Percival	Ralli Bros
7 Ethelwolf	Boyle	
8 Tosan Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha
10 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	A. Malwany.
4 Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co
5 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co
6 Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Ozarda	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
Sidra	Berger	Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta (s) 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 150 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 700 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 65 bales wool raw, E. Mahomed; 10 bales wool raw; Bombay Co.; 5,400 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.; 1,800 cwts. oilcakes, New Mahaluxmi Oil Co.; 2,001 cwts. rape seed; E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Castalia (s) 56 bales wool raw, David Sassoon & Co.; 40 bales wool raw, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 150 bales cotton waste, G. Veerji & Co.

Chiriton (s) 4,005 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Calcutta (s) 50 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed; E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Castalia (s) 300 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Calcutta (s) 300 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

Castalia (s) 400 bales cotton, James Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Allepo (s) 1,000 cwts. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Deddington (s.) 30,000 cwts. wheat, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmere (s) 10 casks condiments, D. D. Framjee & Co.; 18 casks condiments, M. Poonjaji & Sons; 325 cwts. buffalo horns, R. M. Kooka; 30 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 150 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 150 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 44 cwts. mica, Towner Jones & Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Kashmere (s) 250 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 35 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tosan Maru (s) 122 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kisagata Maru from Singapore, Agents, S. Tayabjee & Sons:—3,326 bags rice; 48 cases, 38 bundles benjamin, 24 cases K. P. oil, 420 bags sago flour, 1,041 bags betelnuts, 84 bags nutmegs, 3 cases maze, 604 bundles rattans, 135 pieces rafters, 3,446 pieces wood, 17,071 pieces planks and scantlings.

ANOTHER SHIPPING DIFFICULTY.

In the Press Communiqué issued by this Department on the 3rd March last, it was notified that vessels carrying contraband cargo to neutral countries consigned "to order" are liable to detention. Intimation has now been received from the Secretary of State that a similar risk is incurred in the case of goods other than contraband unless the bills of lading are made out to named consignees.

In conveying this warning to shippers, the Government of India recognize that inconvenience may be caused to the ordinary process of financing foreign trade by the requirement that bills of lading should be drawn to named consignees, and they are endeavouring, in consultation with Chambers of Commerce, to devise the best means of meeting the requirements of the Home authorities while at the same time interfering as little as possible with the course of trade.

MODIFIED EXPORT PROHIBITION.

It is announced for general information that the prohibition on the export from British India of medical and surgical stores of every description has been modified so as to permit the export of Senna in normal quantities to other countries besides the United Kingdom.

The export of Sandalwood and Colombo (Calumba) roots is also permitted to the United Kingdom or a British Possession, France and the United States of America.

A BIGAMY CHARGE.

EUROPEAN COMMITTED TO HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Mr. J. Camell, at Kyd Street Police Court yesterday, committed Edward Sandeman Ellis to the High Court on charges of bigamy and marrying during the lifetime of his first wife, Alice Mary Clare Gibson-Higgins by deceiving her. The Magistrate further directed that the accused should remain in the Court till the order for the bail came from the High Court.

The next High Court session takes place on June 28th.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. B-9

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Whit Sunday, 23rd May.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G.; Hymns 157, 154, 553, 155; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A.; Anthem—"Come Holy Ghost." —Attwood. Hymns 207, 603. Collection for Society of St. John the Evangelist. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. E. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati) Rev. L. Hari, English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Comunion and Sermon. Collections for Bombay Tract and Book Society. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. F. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no service in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Massgon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist and Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for S. S. J. E. Work in Poona.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evenings Praise List: Psalms 67, tune 160; Paraphrase 56, tune 32; Hymns 144, 352, 149.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Holy Communion; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyterian Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray; Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causewey.—9 a.m., Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School, at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Maleiu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watsons Annexe).—Services-Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy, The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continha S. J. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass; 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba).—Chapain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon: 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at

SALE! SALE SALE!!!

OUR CLEARANCE SALE will commence on 24th May 1915

and would last for ONE MONTH only.

A huge stock of Bedspread table cover, teacloth, silk and cotton Kimmonos, beautiful screens, Ivory figures, frames, blouse pieces, silk socks and stockings, sleeping suits, cheap tea sets, and numerous other splendid things for which we are famed, will be sold at

HUGE SACRIFICED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

DON'T DELAY, TIME IS LIMITED.

The public are advised to pay an early visit.

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INTERNATIONAL PROVISION

STORES COMPANY

HOLLAND HOUSE, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Dealers (both WHOLESALE and DETAIL) in

Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Cheese, Asparagus, Biscuits, Jams, Oilmanstores, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipe Mixtures, etc., etc., at Market Rates.

Refreshment Rooms have first-class accommodation—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner prepared on European Styles at Moderate Rates.

Special monthly terms on application.

MICHELIN

Tyres

(the famous French make)

Motorist: **"Suit me? I should think so!—as none other can."**

STOCKISTS.

CAR TYRES: Names of Stockists:—The AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay; THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

CYCLE TYRES: Name of Agents:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

C.P.B. 9

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

AND

WATCHES for

EVERYDAY WEAR

WRIST

OR

POCKET

OF UNAPPROACHABLE QUALITY

ARE

ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12" („)	35	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16" (Oscillating)	70	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12" (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12" („)	38	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16" (Oscillating)	75	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12" („)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN THE WHEAT TRADE.

The "Statist" says that since the outbreak of the War the attitude of the Government towards the wheat trade has not been lacking in courage. This is a good sign, for the situation has needed a strong hand, and economics based on a perfectly sound theory of supply and demand become a danger when food may be held back or supply interfered with for reasons which economists classify as "unthinkables," that is to say, reasons not connected with monetary profit. Within a week of war being declared the Government used an ancient weapon of the Prerogative in forbidding certain exports, these being of the by-products of the mill. Called to this day by the Elisabethan name of "offals," to which now is attached a meaning almost unsavoury, these staples receive far too little attention than is merited by the fact that out of every hundred tons of grain sent to the mill, 28 per cent. are relegated to other than human use. There can be little doubt that the Government fulfilled a public service in seeing that these by-products did not pass to the Continent. The pigs and poultry which are mainly nourished on the coarse sorts of meal go into human use through a brief intermediary stage; indeed, being presented to human digestion in a more concentrated and palatable form, they constitute in the end an even more formidable item of contribution towards the enemy's sustenance than bread itself. The retention of these middlings, sharps, and pollards at home has helped to feed our own animals and birds for the table.

Few departures from established theories have been so little noted or discussed as this absolute ukase, not allowing the alternative of a duty, however high, but prohibiting, *tout court*, the product from leaving the country. Nor were there, we fancy, many at Mark Lane or elsewhere who perceived the obvious alternative, or rather completion, of the Government argument—namely, that if the prohibition of exports might be wise in certain cases, the stimulation of imports might also have a very conceivable justification. That this correlative was not fully grasped in August may perhaps be gathered from the April excitement among wheat importers over the Government encouragement of wheat shipments from Argentina. What exactly has happened is not explained by the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Agriculture in his official letter to the President of the London Corn Trade Association, but the information is given that the Government has ceased exerting its influence on Argentine wheat shipments, and will trust to the trade itself to see that a sufficient supply of Argentine wheat is secured for the United Kingdom. The diplomatic character of this communication is manifest, for while Mark Lane may be pleased to think that remonstrance has had a due effect, Parliament may congratulate itself on a vigilant Executive which acted with firmness in a difficult situation. On the day when the Board of Agriculture "ceased influencing" the Argentine wheat trade there were 1,380,000 qrs. of Argentine wheat on passage to this country against 380,000 qrs. a year previously. The extra million may explain much. The idea that the Government has bought a million quarters of wheat—one daily journal has even said two millions—as a lady might buy one or two hats—is not generally credited by the corn trade. Probability points to the acquisition of control which need not necessitate any money passing except under the unlikely circumstance of a fall in the market in England below the buying price in Argentina. What the consignee requires is his face profit plus a guarantee against loss, and in the case of Government intervention or limitation of his contract such he may fairly claim, The attitude of the Government over the new Argentine wheat crop must be considered in the light of the American cables. In the week ending April 17 North America shipped 700,000 qrs. of wheat, 600,000 to the Continent and 100,000 to the United Kingdom. Similar figures for Argentina would mean a serious advance in British wheat price in May and June, and this the Board of Agriculture may deserve public thanks for countering in advance.

The question of the Indian wheat surplus, while equally interesting, raises very different ethical considerations. Here the Government is putting a premium on early threshing. It offers a price of 46s. per quarter for very early and prompt delivery of the excellent new crop, and of 44s. per quarter for delivery less prompt, but still, as one may say, fairly well up to date. No further prices are as yet given, but it is intimated that they will be lower—"further reduced later" is the official phrase.

Indian Government prices are *stimuli* to prompt sales, and so far the Administration may fairly be credited with a policy both popular and wise. The grower who saved his corn without any warning as to what might happen to his marketing it, is now cut off from the open exchange, but as the State has fixed the buying price at a higher level than India has ever known except in famine crises, the theoretical grievance is likely to remain theoretical.

Where the Government will have every support from British judgment is with regard to the Indian custom of hoarding in time of crisis. The small farmers of India are well aware that a vast war is in progress, and for more centuries than can easily be considered the traditional policy in any crisis has been to hoard. The dry soil lends itself to the silo and underground storage lends itself to secrecy. Provision of this difficulty has undoubtedly dictated a policy of giving a premium for the early threshing and delivery of the new wheat crop.

We understand that the Government takes all cost freight and insurance on itself, and that buyers of Indian wheat will secure it as delieverable ex-ship on arrival at any direct port. Insurance covers War insurance.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, 20th May,

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
„ Sales of East Indian		200
„ Imports		12,000
Mid. Americans		5.27
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.80
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	9.50
	Oct.	9.86
New York Official noon call	July	9.54
	Oct.	9.90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	9.31
	Oct.	9.62

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.09	5.17
June-July	5.11	5.19
July-Aug.	5.21	5.28
Aug.-Sept.	5.30	5.37
Oct.-Nov.	5.44	5.51
Jan.-Feb.	5.59	5.65
March-Apl.	5.66	5.72
May-June	5.73	5.79

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 20th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85
F. G. „	4.00
Fine „	4.15
Good Oomra M.G.	4.35
F. G. „	4.50
Fine „	4.65
Good M. G. Oomra	4.35
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.65
Good Broach	4.75
F.F. „	4.90
Fine „	5.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
„ Forwarded	87,000
„ Imports	121,000
„ Stock	579,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May, 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Futures at New York July	9.58
Previous closing price	9.43
Futures at New York Oct.	9.94
Previous closing price	9.79
Spot Cotton at New York	9.75
Previous price	9.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.42
Previous price	9.24
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.72
Previous price	9.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅜
Demand Bills	4.78/15
Silver Commercial Bars	49¾

MONEY MARKET.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
3½% Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	2⅞
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3¾
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1⅝
„ 7 day market loans	1⅞

BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	61,700,000	Dec.	1,900,000
Public Deposits	130,400,000	Inc.	2,500,000
Other do.	94,600,000	Dec.	1,000,000
Govt. Securities	51,000,000		unchanged
Other Securities	145,500,000	Inc.	2,400,000
Notes & Gold	46,200,000	Dec.	9,00000

THE BANK RESERVE is 20 % of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, May 20th.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July; sellers,	65/6
Tone:—Dull.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; sellers,	65/3
TONE:—Dull.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers,	65
TONE:—Dull.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers,	64/6
TONE:—Dull.	
Bombay White sellers June-July,	66/6
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,375,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—	63/3
Barletta Russo—nominal.	
South Australian—nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship May-June; value	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June; value,	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May June;	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; sellers	57/6
*Calcutta June July Paid & Buyers	55/6
*yesterday's paid May-June, Buyers	54/9
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July; Paid.	52/9
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull value,	£7-12-6
Karachi Barley	36

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£75⅞
Copper Braziers	£98½
Yellow Metal	10½
English best selected Copper,	87
Hard spelter,	50
Iron Corrugated sheet 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool,	£16½ to £17

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally.	30

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 19th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June,	18/6
July,	18/4½
September-October,	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June,	18/7½
July	18/6
September-October,	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/1½
July,	21
September-October,	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/3
July,	21/1½
September-October,	21/1½

London, May 20th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June,	19
July,	18/6
September-October,	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June,	19/1½
July	18/7½
September-October,	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/6
July,	21/3
September-October,	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/1½
July,	21/4½
September-October,	21/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June;	2/7¼
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 21.

The market this morning was steady on receipt of firmer advices from Home, but some rather free selling of fine Broach later in the day caused a decline of Rs. 2/3.

At Colaba the market opened quiet but subsequently advanced owing to a better demand.

A fair business has been reported and ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We Quote.—
Fine M. G. Broach, May 216¼.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May 162/3
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, May 187.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April 246.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal, January 182

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach — —	—	—	247	Apr. 25'16
M. G. „ „ —	213	—	—	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	192	184/5	—	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	—	—
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	—	—
M.G. Khandesh	175	161	—	May 1915
M. G. Mathia	—	—	—	—
H. G. Bhagalkote	—	—	—	—
H. G. Bijapur	—	—	—	—
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	—	—
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	204	—	—	May 1915.
M. G. Nagpore	201	—	—	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	—	—	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	—	—	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description.	..	—	—	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	187	—	—	May 1915.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	—	—	219	Do.
H. G. Westerns	—	—	197	May 25'15
M. G. Westerns	—	—	204	Do.
M. G. Miraj	—	—	222	Do.
M. G. Compta.	—	—	222	Do.
M. G. Bengals	163	—	—	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:.	194	—	..	July. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm:.	215	—	—	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th May, 1915.—

Cotton	5,639	Bales
Wheat	39,483	cwts.
Linseed	13,983	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,177	„
Ginjellyseed	8	„
Poppyseed	480	„
Groundnuts	1,948	„
Castorseed	680	„
Rice	4,996	„
Myrabollams	2,351	„
Cottonseed	6,583	„
Mowraseed	206	„
Gram	7,854	„
Joowar	584	„
Barley	170	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.	
White Pessi 85 p.c.	Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt
White Delhi	Rs. 6-9-9, R. D. per cwt
Red Hard 50 p.c.	Rs. 39, B. T. per candy
Yellow Hard 50 p.c.	Rs. 45-8 B. T. per candy
Linseed.	
Ready	Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt 8-4-3 R. D. per cwt Sept.
Forward Sept.	Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt
Rapeseed. Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-1, B. T per cwt
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat	Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt
Poppyseed.	
Ready	Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt
Groundnuts.	
Bold	Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy
Madras	Rs. 29, B. T. per candy
Mowraseed.	
	Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt
Castorseed.	
Ready	Rs. 5-12, R. D. per cwt
Cottonseed.	
	Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt
Teelseed.	
Bold White 85 per cent	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy
Yellow Hinganghat	44 B. T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates.—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15-16d. June
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 5-32d. June
Do. 4 Months Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	174 Nominal
60 d-s Hong Kong	133¾
Do. Shanghai	170¼
60 d-s Yokohama	149½

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 21.

The Cotton Mill Share Market continued to be active and firm to-day and a fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood unchanged.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 540, Fazulbhai at Rs. 413¾, Colabas at Rs. 1,340, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,465 and Centrals at Rs. 1,860.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 176¼, New Great Eastern to Rs. 712½, Finlays to Rs. 272½, Simplex to Rs. 267½, and Crescent to Rs. 90.

Indian Dying and Bleaching shares opened at Rs. 121½ but closed at Rs. 126¼.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 922½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 221.

Bombay Telephones Co. shares were in brisk demand which resulted in a rise of Rs. 15. In the morning these shares were placed at Rs. 120, but at the close they moved up to Rs. 135.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,087½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 102½ and Deferred at Rs. 193.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,635.

Amritsar Patti Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 154, Gujarat Ry. shares at Rs. 101 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 565.

Indian Cotton were quoted at Rs. 117½.

Central Bank of India shares were in request at Rs. 17½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 93 1/8.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal Bonds were quoted at Rs. 99.

5 per cent Sanitary Bonds were placed at Rs. 109 (1,925.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The feature of the share market yesterday was a run made on Fort Gloster. These shares changed hands on Wednesday at 216. But owing to the strong demand that existed for them the price was rapidly rushed up until 240 was paid. The tone of the market generally was firm and closed with a hardening tendency. Coal shares ruled fairly steady. Raneegunge, on the rumour of a good dividend, advanced to 25/8. There was only a small trade reported on tea shares which continued to obtain full prices. The following sales took place:—

Coal,—Bansjorah 7/12, Bhalgora 22/10; Bokaro and Ramghur 12/12, 13; New Manbhoom 18, 18/4; Raneegunge 25/4, 25/8; South Govindpur 8/2, 8/4; Teetulmuri 10/8, 10/12; Union 11.

Jute,—Alliance (ord) 169; 170; Alliance (prefs) 98, 99; Auckland (ord) 114, 115; Barnagore (ord) 80/8, 81/8, 82, 82/8, 83; Belvedere (ord) 137, 138, 138/8; Clive (ord) 67/4, 68; Dalhousie (ord) 144/8, 145/8, 146, 147; Delta (ord) 181, 182, 183, 184; Empire (ord) 14, 14/4; Fort Gloster (ord) 225 to 240; Fort William (ord) 67/8, 68, 68/8; Hooghly (prefs) 11/12, 12, 12; Howrah (ord) 138,139, 140; Kamarhatty (ord) 165, 165/8, 166/8; Hanknarrah (ord) 281 to 284; Kelvin (ord) 164; Kinnisen (ord) 295 to 300; Lawrence (ord) 150, 151; Naihati (ord) 153, 154; Soorah (ord) 103, 104; Union (ord) 206 to 210.

Tea,—East India 100; Lohagar 39/4; New Chumta 121/8, 122/8, 123.

Miscellaneous,—Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 79, 80; Ryam sugar debts 99, Triton Insurance 27, 28;

Government Paper,—three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 93/6.

FODDER SHORTAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 21.

The "Sind Gazette" hears that the shortage of fodder in Western Australia will compel importation from abroad and suggests that this demand may afford an opportunity for the profitable sale of India's surplus fodder stuffs. Karachi's leading merchants are recommended to seize the occasion, though doubt is expressed whether with the Wheat Commissioner competing for tonnage it will be possible to secure suitable steamers for this business.

EXPORT OF WHEAT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 21.

Steamers to carry away Government wheat are now beginning to arrive. Parcel tonnage is not available and shipment of general cargo is impossible in consequence.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD

The eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on Friday at 2 p.m., to received and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Loss Account up to 31st December, 1914, to sanction the declaration of a Dividend, to confirm the appointment of Mr. Motilal Mirzamal as a Director, to elect Directors in place of those who retired by rotation but who were eligible for re-election, to appoint Auditors, etc. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim Kt., presided.

The Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1913, showed a net profit of Rs. 5,23,453-5-3, including the balance of Rs. 12,044-13-4 brought forward from the last account. The Directors had utilized Rs. 19,000 in paying an ad—interim dividend at Rs. 6 per share for the half year ending 30th June 1914. The Directors recommended that the balance of Rs. 4,33,453-5-3 be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 7 per share—	Rs. 1,05,000-0-0
Depreciation	Rs. 1,30,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,25,000
Equalisation of Dividend Fund	Rs. 25,000
Repairs Fund	Rs. 30,000
Bonus to Staff	Rs. 10,000
To carry forward	Rs. 8,453-5-3

The Directors hoped that this result would be considered satisfactory. The prospects for the current year were favourable. The shareholders' profits and fixed charges for the current year had been insured for Rs. 7,50,000 and an insurance for £40,000 had been effected against break down of machinery. The mill buildings, machinery and goods were insured against fire for Rs. 55,90,700. Mr. Gajanandji Mirzamal resigned his seat on the Board as a Director on the 17th November, 1914, owing to ill health. The Directors regretted to state that he died shortly after his resignation was accepted. The Directors placed on record their appreciation of the services he rendered to the Company. The Directors had appointed Mr. Motilal Mirzamal to act in Mr. Gujanandyis place as a Director and he was confirmed in his appointment Messrs. Fergusson and Co., Chartered Accountants, were appointed as Auditors.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the above institution was held in its Library Hall on Friday when the President Mr. Nissim being out of Bombay, the Vice-President Mr. C. M. Cursetjee was in the chair.

The Committee regretted to record the sad and sudden death of the late Mr. G. F. Chalk, who was a Director and Honorary Secretary.

The Committee were glad to say that there was a gradual and satisfactory increase in the number of members during the year under review, and every endeavour was made to render the Institute as attractive as possible. The revision of the catalogue of novels was being proceeded with, and it was hoped that the expense would be realized by the sale. The financial position of the Institute was on the whole satisfactory.

Mr. J. Schmuck and Mr. S. P. N. Wadia were appointed as Auditors of the current year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

The ordinary general meeting of the Calcutta Tramways Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the company, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., on the 27th inst., Sir Henry Kimber, Bart., presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report in the first place referred to the capital account, remarking that their capital remained intact with the handsome addition of £80,000, their reserve, and went on to say that last year the chairman announced that the year under review then had been a record one as far as their earnings were concerned. As a matter of fact, they had earned £10,000 more than in the previous year of 1913, which was itself a record year. In fact their earnings for several years past had been on the up grade. Then came the war, and although their earnings for the past year had exceeded those of their record year by £1,032, shareholders would perhaps be interested to know exactly what had been the effect of the war upon those earnings. For the first seven months of the year these earnings were still on the up grade; in fact, they had earned £9,000 more in the gross than they had in the corresponding period of the previous year. Unfortunately, the war turned the tide. It was remarkable that the war should have such an effect in such a distant Dependency as India, but still they had to face the fact that the £9 000 had been swept away with the exception of £1,032. This, however, notwithstanding the war, made the year under review a record year. They were paying a dividend of 9½ per cent., the same as last year, and this would be free of income-tax, although the statement in the report with regard to the dividend might have misled shareholders to believe that the income-tax would be deducted this year. The income-tax would, however, be deducted from the dividend next year, when there would be probably additional reason in putting the tax on individual shoulders. Needles to say, they were still on the down grade, but the conditions were not, he thought, what they need be afraid of. Their receipts, considering all the circumstances, were magnificent, and up to the present time only showed a reduction of Rs. 71,000 on those for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Mr. John G. B. Stone seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously without discussion.

THE P. AND O, DIVIDEND.

"The Times" says the P. and O. dividend statement is actually rather more favourable than may appear from a cursory glance. In announcing an interim dividend, tax free, on the Deferred stock for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, the directors explain that hitherto the dividend of 10 per cent. has been distributed at the rate of 3½ per cent. as an interim dividend and 6½ per cent. as a final dividend; but that they believe it will be more convenient to the stockholders to equalizo the distributions, and they are accordingly now paying 5 per cent. as an interim dividend. They do not, however, call attention to the fact that whereas the 5 per cent. is to be paid tax free, the dividends have lately been paid less tax. The concession is equivalent, at the present high rate of tax of 2s. 6d. in the pound, to an additional distribution of 12s. 6d. per cent., or, if the same tax be maintained when the final distribution of 5 per cent. is made in the autumn, to an increased payment of 25s., to say nothing of any similar concession on any bonus that may be allotted, such as the 5 per cent. paid during each of the past two years. The total distribution on each of those years was 15 per cent.

EFFECT OF THE BRITISH INDIA FUSION.

When last summer Sir Thomas Sutherland presided for the last time over the meeting of the P. and O. Company and was describing the new capital to be issued in exchange for the British India stock which was to be acquired, he assumed that the total distribution on the Deferred stock would be 15 per cent. He pointed out that the British India shareholders would not be expected to be expropriated and at the same time to take one iota less than the dividend which they had been receiving from their own company. The British India dividends were paid tax free, and that no doubt accounts mainly for the present P. and O. tax decision. Since that meeting the services of the two companies have been greatly dislocated; but there seems nothing to suggest that, so far at any rate, the earnings of the two lines have, on the whole, been unfavourably affected by the war. It is understood in well-informed circles that the companies are faring very well. Many of their liners are being employed on Government service, and though the Admiralty rates of payment are not as high as the abnormal freights that could now be earned for commercial work, yet the liner companies generally are not dissatisfied with the Government scale of payment. The ships left in the ordinary trades are earning higher freights than for some years past, though not the extraordinarily high freights that have fallen to certain purely cargo steamer ownerships. Additional charges have had to be incurred for war insurance and extra expenses incurred on account of wages, coal, and all stores, but the companies have not had to witness such a crumbling away of their main trades as has had to be witnessed by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The war still holds its uncertainties for shipping interests, yet unless any cataclysm occurs it will be surprising if the total distribution on the P. and O. Deferred stock is not, allowing for the income-tax concession, rather more than was announced last autumn.

THE G. K. GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

The following contributions towards the abovenamed Fund have been received:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 41,601; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., Rs. 500; a friend, Rs. 500; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Rs. 500; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Rs. 500; Mr. Bhulabhoy J. Desai, Bar.-at-Law, Rs. 500; Mr. M. R. Jaiyker, Bar.-at-Law, Rs. 500; Messrs. Abdulabhoy and Jumabhoy Laljee, Rs. 500; In memory of the late Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Rs. 500; Messrs. Wadia Ghandhy & Co., Solicitors, Rs. 300; Messrs. Narandas Purshotamdas & Co.; Rs. 300; Bai Hirabai J. N. Petit, Rs. 300; Bai Bachubai M. S. Jamsetjee, Rs. 300; Messrs. Adamjee Pirbhoy & Sons, Rs. 300; Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt., Rs. 250; Messrs. Tribhovandas Virjivandas & Sons, Rs. 250; Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, Rs. 250; Mr. Ardeshir J. Billimoria, Rs. 250; Mr. Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Rs. 250; Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail Sobhani, Rs. 250; Messrs. Goverdhandas & Mulraj Khatao, Rs. 250. Total, Rs. 48,851.

The Secretaries have the honour to intimate that an account has been opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Fund and to request that ladies and gentlemen desirous of subscribing towards it will be so good as to send the amount of their contributions either direct to the Bank or to Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, at 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, who will give receipts for the same.

NEW EDUCATION MEMBER.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

H. M. the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon Justice Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort St. George, Madras, as a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in succession to the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

(From a Madras Correspondent.)

Few South Indian names have been mentioned with greater prominence recently than that of Sir C. Sankaran Nair, the senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Madras. Even if his name had not been coupled with that of Sir Ashutosh Mukerji in connection with the vacancy in the Supreme Executive Council, Sir Sankaran Nair would nevertheless deserve to rank amongst the most notable of his Indian contemporaries. With no touch of Provincialism in the cast of his opinions, and with a comprehensive political and social outlook, he is an Indian in a much larger measure, literally and metaphorically, than most of his equally eminent countrymen. Not being a product of the scholastic system or of the social conditions which produced Sir T. Madhava Row on Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyer, he represents the influences of a closer contact with western individualistic train of thought and is an example of a thoroughly self-reliant, if somewhat isolated, personal strenuousness. Inheriting a splendid physique from an essentially martial stock, which amongst all the comunities in India has been singularly free from the oppressive tyrannies imposed upon the womanhood of a country, he is far and away the most impressive figure in any assembly for his build, and a bearing which seems to assure one that he knows what he has to do under all circumstances. As a native of Malabar, so full of historic associations, with some of the great upheavals and undertakings of Southern Europe, Sankaran Nair comes from a part of India which has kept unimpaired its chain of recollection of earliest contact with European nations. The traditions of his ancestry go back to the period when the first Jewish settlement was founded in Cochin after the sack of Jerusalem by Titius, an event which affected remote Malabar, in that most of the Nayars who had ineffectually opposed the landing of the immigrant Jews had to migrate to a more interior habitation. Some of the family settlements then founded by the migrating families, have lasted, intact, till to-day, because of the custom of impartibility of family estates in Malabar. These are known as "Tarwads" and are like corporations which never die. Previous to the advent of the British the members of his family for generations had held important military and civil posts under local chieftains. Sankaran Nair's ancestors were, of course, among those who opposed a resolute front to the invading hosts of Tippu and escaped forced conversion and subsequently took an active part in the establishment of British administration in that part of the country. His father and his father's step-brother held the post of Tashildar and Hazur Sheristadar respectively, at a time when on those functionaries fell the duty, far more heavily than now, of preventing perpetual threats of Mappala lawlessness. During Sankaran Nair's father's time the highest possible ambition of a native of India was a Hazur Sheristadari, but now a membership of the Governor-General's Council marks the progress that has been made in the elevation of the official status of Indians.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

Born in the year 1857, Sankaran Nair received his early education in Cannanore and matriculated from the Provincial High School at Calicut, then under the Principalship of a Scotchman Mr. McIssac. Passing his First Examination in Arts two years later, he joined in 1875 the Madras Presidency College of which the famous Mr. Thompson and the eminent Wrangler, Mr. Porter, were Principals during 1875-77. Sankaran Nair had the advantage thus which was then not so rare as it has become since, of completing both his school and collegiate career under the immediate tuition of European teachers. A student of close application and ungrudging perseverance, with a faculty for the selection of essential facts from a copious mass of reading, and endowed with no mean powers of concentration, he came to prominence in the B.A. Examination, carrying off prizes in English and History, and obtained the coveted distinction of being the Elphinstone prize winner of his year. In his college days he was a comprehensive reader outside the curriculum of studies, especially in History and Economics. He was offered a decent start soon after he took his B.A. Degree in the Educational Department, but having made up his mind to go to the bar he declined it. Sankaran Nair stood first in the Presidency in the B.L. Examination of 1879. Apprenticing himself to a well-known Madras Counsel who after became a Judge of the High Court, an author in Law, and legal advisor to the Secretary of State, Mr. (subsequently Sir) Horatio Sheppard, he was enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court in 1880. Soon after, he was tempted to try his mettle as a District Munsiff in Malabar, but he reverted to the High Court Bar after an experience of six months. At the time he joined the bar, the European Barristers were still in ascendency in Madras and even such subsequently eminent vakils as the late Sir V. Bashyam Aiyengar and the late Raja T. Rama Row could obtain, as practice stood then, but a meagre share of the work. Although Sankaran Nair came as a recruit to the vakil bar, which was then heavily handicapped by the preference given by the litigants to the barristers, he entered it with notions of individual freedom of opinion and action which for good and bad have never deserted him. There were vakils senior to him by several years, who were feeling the weight of the competition and who as a measure of self-protection resolved about this time that no vakil should engage a barrister as his senior. Whatever its origin might have been, the proposal was adopted as a resolution of the Vakil's Association, and as a member of that body Sankaran Nair found his cherished notions clash with the view of his fellow practitioners and more serious still, his professional prospects. He did not, however, pause to consider the consequences of his decision, and he promptly declared on the spot that he must stand out for free trade, as the parlance went, and he claimed freedom to choose his seniors and juniors alike. The consequence was he was boycotted by the Vakils' Association and the cleavage which then began between him and an influential section of the vakil bar continued until practically some years back. For all that he flourished at the bar relying upon his own zeal and ability and made good his claim to be recognised as one of the foremost practitioners in the Presidency town. Naturally he threw himself with characteristic vigour into those measures which affected Malabar, his knowledge in regard to them being first hand.

SENATE AND COUNCIL.

In 1884 he was made a Member of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Malabar tenantry on which he rendered very valuable service. He set himself in right earnest to acquire a complete mastery of all the questions involved in the subject, from the official and the non-official standpoint, moving as he was able to do with men like the late Dewan Bahadur P. Chensal Row admittedly one of the most reliable authorities in revenue matters. The knowledge he acquired of revenue questions in this connection was much wider than the immediate occasion required, and he has retained and enlarged his interest in questions of land tenure in connection with his legal practice and his work as a member of the legislative council subsequently. He was also later appointed

THE HON. SIR C. SANKARAN NAIR, Kt., C. I. E.

secretary to the Temple Committee of which Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyer was Chairman. He was nominated a Fellow of the University of Madras in 1889 and a member of the Madras Legislative Council in 1890, the result of the high opinion which Sir H. E. Stokes entertained of him. On Senate he made a reputation in keeping with his scholarly detachment of mind as a well balanced, trustworthy educational critic. Dispassionate in his attitude, he identified himself with no party, caste or clique. He was not one of those who would utilise the opportunities open to a Senator either to win favours with the powers that be or re-echo platitudes that would make for popularity of a kind. He was time after time elected to serve on the Syndicate of the University until he had to decline the honour on account of pressure of work when appointed to the bench. On the Legislative Council his services were solid, though unostentatious, according to the opportunities open to the non-official members then. Two subjects in regard to which he did good work were the enactments dealing with village servants and the municipalities in the Presidency. The measure, however, which will perpetuate Sir Sankaran Nair's tenure as a non-official member of the Madras Legislative Council pertains to his own native district of Malabar. One of the legislative ambitiions which he realised after his nomination to the Council was the enactment of the Malabar Marriage Act. He was a prominent member of the Commission appointed for making recommendations on the subject. What he mainly strove for in the promulgation of that measure was a legislative recognition for a native of Malabar to found a family with the incidence of the Mitakshar Law, so far as patriarchal features go. He is one of those few surviving Indians who were members of a Provincial Legislative Council before and under Lord Cross's Act. Had he continued a non-official, he would have been by common consent the leader of the Madras Council to-day, a circumstance which would have materially strengthened the position, status and utility of the non-official party. This is not by any means a supposition lacking certitude as he was so late as 1897 elected President of the Indian Congress held at Amraoti and President of the Congress Exhibition held in Madras in 1904. The Presidency of the Indian Congress may be well presumed to have set the seal of approbation of his own countrymen on his career as a patriotic and public spirited citizen. His Presidential address in 1897 was recognised on all hands, in view of the vexed state of the public feeling in consequence of Mr. Tilak's conviction a few months before, as a masterpiece of courageous, loyal and levelheaded expression of the popular view by a man who at once realised in equal measure his responsibilities to the Government of the country and the governed alike. Seeing that he was within two years after his Congress Presidency appointed to act as Government Pleader by Sir Arthur Havelock, the then Governor, the inference is doubtless reasonable that while his prestige as a public man was enhanced the confidence the Government had in him had not to any extent suffered.

As Government Pleader off and on it fell to his lot to conduct some important trials the most notable among which was the prosecution he had to conduct in connection with the Shanar-Maravar Riots in Tinnivelly. He was the first vakil to be permanently appointed (in 1907) by the Secretary of State to the position of Advocate-General of Madras. Two years later he was made a Judge of the High Court in succession to Sir Subramania Aiyer,—the venerable yet ever enthusiastic and youthful citizen of Madras, who is more than abreast of the times with an increasingly fresher and wider outlook on the problems that tax the rising generation of his countrymen.

AS JUDGE AND REFORMER.

As a Judge, Sir Sankaran Nair has been recognised by all shades of opinion as the soundest and strongest on the bench of the Madras High Court on questions of fact.

In social reform Sir Sankaran Nair has not lagged behind in action in his zealous and somewhat uncompromising advocacy. He has not only crossed the "Kalapani" several times himself, but he has done what is very difficult of accomplishment for a member of such a conservative community as the one to which he belongs to do, he has also taken his wife with him to England; he has educated his sons in British Universities and Inns of Court; he has, week after week, presided at social reform meetings where social questions are discussed by young Madras. He has given of his time and money to social and philanthropic movements among which may be mentioned particularly the depressed classes mission. He bore a handsome portion of the cost of the erection of the statue to Lord Ripon which was unveiled the other day by Lord Pentland. But for the dogged interest he took in the affair as a matter of personal duty he owed to one of the greatest of British Viceroys this country has had, that statue would still have been in the region of patriotic sentiments. "If it comes to that, I shall bear the cost" is one of the sentiments that involuntarily escape him in connection with useful public undertakings on which he sets his heart.

As a speaker Sir Sankaran Nair employs no flourishes, he does not aim at effect, he resorts to no gesticulation. He delivers a bold, unornamented matter of fact speech, the speech of a leader in fact. One litle peculiarity which is by no means unpleasant to the listener is his partial slurring over the sound R, when he is in a flow of natural eloquence and when his face beams with conviction. Both as a speaker and writer he is direct and forcible and attaches practically no importance to the form in which he clothes his sentiments.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S OPINION.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed the following letter to the Government of Bombay on the subject of volunteering in India:—

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have the honour to address you on the subject of volunteering in India and in this connection to forward for your information a copy of certain correspondence, which has been received from the Burma Chamber of Commerce, from which it will be seen that that Chamber recently addressed the Burma Government, strongly advocating the introduction of compulsory military training in India.

2. My Committee have very carefully considered the question, and while they are unable to associate themselves with all the proposals put forward by the Burma Chamber, they are nevertheless in a position to submit that, in the opinion of those members of this Chamber who are best qualified to judge, the present system of raising and maintaining the auxiliary military forces in India has failed to produce a force either sufficient in numbers or adequate in training for the requirements of the situation. My Committee consequently feel that the matter is one which requires immediate consideration and would respectfully suggest that Government hold, at the earliest possible moment, a full enquiry into the present condition of such forces in India, with a view to taking such steps as may be necessary to increase their numbers and to advance their efficiency.

3. In conclusion I am desired to state, that while many of the members of this Chamber strongly advocate the adoption of a compulsory instead of a voluntary system of recruitment, my Committee are not inclined to express a definite opinion on this point, as they consider that to do so would be to anticipate one of the principal objects of the official enquiry which they trust Government may see their way to institute. Should, however, such enquiry show that a compulsory system is either necessary or advisable, my Committee believe that the general body of members of this Chamber would be quite ready to accept such decision as well as the duties which the system, if estabished, would involve.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) T. W. BIRKETT,
Chairman.

(Sd.) NOEL WILKINSON,
Ag. Secretary.

Some sixteen persons have been arrested in connection with the recent dacoities at Jayanagore, 24 Pargannahs. They were brought under a police escort and placed in the Calcutta Central Jail pending their trial.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE APOLLO BUNDER INCIDENT.

CALLED HIM A "SOOAR."

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Guider charged Mr. Dadabhoy, R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr. Cursetji, R. B. Jijibhoy, and Mr. Byramji, R. B. Jijibhoy with assaulting Yusufkhan Mahomedkhan, Police Constable No. 2038, in execution of his duties. The first two accused were also charged with trying to escape and the third with attempting to rescue prisoners. Mr. Kirke Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Cauty, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. Blunt, solicitor, defended the accused.

Lingu Parbhu, cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said P. C. No. 2038 sometimes stood at the corner opposite the Royal Yacht Club and looked after the motor car stand. After the collision between the motor cycle and the carriage, Merwanji the cyclist stood quietly, before Mr. Cherry's arrival from the Club. Two "sheths" came up and asked Merwanji to start the engine of the cycle, which he did. The sepoy went and stood across the cycle and said he would not let him go. After the cyclist had gone away, the second accused gave the sepoy a blow with his fist and the latter reclined on witness' car. The second accused held the sepoy with his left hand and dealt him a blow on the chest with his right and said: "Don't you know whom you are taking to? I am the brother of a magistrate." The sepoy called him a "sooar" and the first two accused called the sepoy, an ass a "sooar," a sweeper, and a "servant of Rs. 10." Between the time of the accident and they got into a carriage the first two accused did not go away. The cyclist ran away. The sepoy did not insist on marching the two accused to the Police chowkie like ordinary prisoners. He seized the second accused for five minutes as the latter had assaulted him. The cyclist had told the sepoy that it was getting late and that his name and the number of his cycle should be taken down and he should be allowed to go. The sepoy said he would not do this as an accident had occurred and that the cyclist should either go with him to the chowkie or wait till the "sahib" come out of the Yacht Club. When the sepoy would not let the cyclist go the second accused dealt him a blow. After the cyclist had gone the sepoy asked the accused why he had assaulted him and why he had let the cyclist escape. He did not hold the reins of the horse but held the bracket when the first accused pulled him down, saying he should go on foot.

Vithu Mahira Gaikwar, a motor car driver cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said there was no altercation before Mr. Cherry came. Nothing happened before that. One sepoy had gone to the Yacht Club to call Mr. Cherry, and the other sepoy was persuading the cyclist to go with him to the Police Station. This went on between the two for 25 or 30 minutes.

The further hearing was adjourned.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Kalidas Gya Shunker, a lad, with house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 795, belonging to Vishram Ranchod, residing at the Masjid Bunder. Mr. M. Desai defended the accused.

A few days ago the complainant on his return home found the lock on his door intact but found the ornaments missing. He reported the matter to the Police, and also informed them of the fact that he had lost the duplicate key of his lock a few days previous to the theft. The accused, who was a neighbour of the complainant's, was subsequently arrested and the property recovered from him. He admitted having opened the lock with the duplicate key and carried away the ornaments.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr Desai asked the Court to deal with the boy leniently as this was his first offence.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to receive twelve stripes.

THEFT BY A MENDICANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Jetha Hira, a mendicant, with the theft of three gold buttons, valued at Rs. 15, belonging to Pakarmal Budulal, residing at Madhav Bag.

The accused, who had been out begging for alms, removed the buttons from a coat at the complainant's place during the latter's absence. He was walking away with them, when the complainant met him on the way and as several thefts had occurred at the place during the last few days, he challenged the accused, who threw down the buttons and was going away, but was seized and handed over to the Police. The accused pleaded not guilty but was convicted and as he had a previous conviction, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY PURDESI.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Gaya Julai, a Purdesi, with the theft of Rs. 2,400, belonging to Mithu Subaram.

The complainant had a mortar mill at a building under construction at Gamdevi, where the accused was employed. He went to work in the mill, leaving his money in a box in his shed on Tuesday morning, and on his return he missed the money. The matter was reported to the Police, who arrested the accused. The money was recovered from under a heap of "chunam" where the accused had concealed it. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

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SPRING MILLINERY EXHIBITION

WHITEAWAY'S ARCADE

For FIVE DAYS only.

FRIDAY
SATURDAY
MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY

MAY 21st. TO MAY 26th

It was fitting that on her first voyage the New P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kashmir" should bring our first big shipment of New Spring Millinery.

During the next five days this is being displayed in our Arcade Windows and in the Ladies Gallery.

A Galaxy of New Models, reflecting the mode of the moment, some are extreme in their conception and effect daring colour combinations yet so faithfully do they depict fashion's inexorable decree that we extend to our Lady clientele a cordial invitation to view the Exhibits during the next five days.

THE EXHIBITION ALSO INCLUDES A NICE SELECTION OF SUNSHADES AT POPULAR PRICES.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ld.

THE ARCADE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Palace of Varieties: at 6.30 at the Gaiety, 10 p.m. show at Edwardes Theatre. "The Palace Variety Co."

MONDAY, MAY 24.

Empire Day:—Hindu gathering and lecture on "Indian Loyalty and the Present War" by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, Javerbaug, Kalbadevi Road, 8-30 a.m.

Indian Specie Bank, Meeting of Shareholders, Share Brokers Hall, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Special Sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIDS—FIRTH—On the 10th April, 1915, at St. Peter's Cranley Gardens, S. W., by the Rev. H. O. Fearnley-Whittingstall R.D., Rector of Chalfont, St. Giles, Bucks, the Rev. John Lenthall (Rector of North Fambridge and Cold Norton, Essex), the son of Captain J. Lenthall Davis, of Horton, late of H. M. 14th Foot, and Mary Helen, the daughter of the late Major-General R. F. Firth, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATH.

BEATTIE—Rev. J. A. Beattie, of the American Arcot Mission, passenger on board s. s. Lusitania. Cable from America announces: "Beattie lost Lusitania. Wife saved." Period of his service in Mission 22 years.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

May, 22.

Leave—The undermentioned member is granted 6 months leave of absence ex Bombay:—Trooper R. Whitley.

The following extract from Daily Orders Part II dated 24th April 1915, is republished for information:—

Corpl. H. B. H. Dickenson,
Corpl. N. M. Morris,
Corpl. G. C. Phillips,
Corpl. H. R. Pilcher, (Bombay Light Horse, attached Cavalry Corps Signal Squadron, granted commissions in Indian Army Reserve of Officers with effect from 24th March 1915.)

(Sd.) STANLEY REED, Lt.-Col. Commanding, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May 22.

Parades—"F" Coy—Recruits, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further orders.

169—Commands—Capain H. C. B. Mitchell, took over command of "B" Coy from the 21st instant.

Lieut. H. L. McNeill, took over command of "F" Coy from the 21st instant.

173.—2nd Lieuts. T. N. Begbie and H. D. Townend, are posted to "F" Company from the 21st instant.

171—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 20th instant and posted to "G" Coy:—

No. 8459 Vol W. L. Firth.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

Colaba, May 21.

650—Leave—The undermentioned Officer is granted 30 days leave with effect from 13th May 1915.

Captain R. C. D. Graham, R. G. A., Bombay Volunteer Artillery No. 1635 Gunner F. E. Hollis is granted 6 months leave with effect from the 10th May 1915.

651—Duties—Lieut. P. H. Retallack, B. V. A. will officiate as Adjutant, B. V. A., during the absence on leave of Capt. R. C. D. Graham, R. G. A.

Duties for week ending 30th May 1915.

Orderly Sergeants No 1 Company Sgt. A. A. Spelling.

Orderly Sergeants No. 2 Company Sgt. W. H. Stubbs.

652—Commands—Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D., having returned from leave on the 20th inst. resumes command of No 2 Company.

653—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps from 18th May 1915 and posted to E E Company:—

No 217 Sapper Stevens R. C. H., No 218 Spr. Le Geyt, P. S., No 219 Spr. Bertram A. H. No 220 Spr. Orridge F. A., from 20th May 1915. No. 221 Spr. Murphy G. H.

654—Parades—No. 1 Company—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, 27th and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6 inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill.

No. 2 Company:—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on Thursday, 27th for 7.5 inch Gun and Battery Drill at Colaba North. The H. P. F. Class Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. daily under Sgt. Stubbs.

(Sd.) P. H. RETTALLACK, Lt. B. V. A. Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery Squadron Orders.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry, will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6.

March—Pas Redouble Le Roides Mers ..... Gurtner.
Selection—The Earl and the Girl...I. Caryll.
Valse—The Fairest in the land .....Aneliffe.
Song—The Yeomans Wedding...Painatowski.
Selection—The Belle of New York..Kerker.
Two Step—Angelina .....Scotto.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, commencing at 6.

March—Tivoli .....L. Sehroder.
Idyll—The Glow-worm .....P. Lincke.
Valse—Vision D'Amour .....A. Joyce.
Selection on Scotch Melodies—The Thistle ..... H. Myddlean.
Intermezzo—Heart's-ease .....A. Macbeth.
Barn Dance—De Gorn Coon .....T. Bidgood.
Selection—The Sunshine Girl ...P. A. Rubens.
Two Step—Everybody's doing it now ..... I. Berlin.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Bttn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

March—"With Banners Waving" .....Krier.
Overture—"Tancredi" .....Rossini.
Melodies from—"The Quaker Girl" ..... Monckton.
Melodie—"Un peu D'Amour" ...Lao Silesu.
Selection—"The Passing Show" .....Finck.
O Intermezzo—"Secrets" .....Ancliffe.
Selection—"Harry Lauder's Songs"

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. S. S. Sardinia with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

The steamer Aronda, arrived here yesterday morning, from Marseilles, which port she left on the 18th instant, with 13 officers and 423 Indian wounded and invalided soldiers on board.

RUN OVER BY RAILWAY WAGGON,

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a woman named Muktibai, aged about 45, residing at Santa Cruz. She was crossing the railway lines at the Grant Road Grass Yard on Thursday evening, when she was run over by a waggon that was being shunted, and she died on the spot. The accident happened as she was starting to go home after working in the yard as a labourer. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION.

With a view to celebrate Empire day, a general gathering of Hindus, will be held at Kalbadevi Road, Javerbaug, on Monday, the 24th instant, between 8-30 and 10 a.m., when an address will be delivered by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi on "Indian loyalty and the present war"; there will also be a Hari Kirtan, and the offering of prayers for the prosperity of the British Empire and for success to British Arms. The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, B.A., L.L.B., will preside on the occasion.

COTTON FIRE IN BOMBAY.

About 11 o'clock last night smoke was noticed issuing out of a godown, stored with cotton bales, and situated at Jamsetji Bunder, Colaba. All the fire engines from the different parts of the city quickly turned up but their services were not utilised except the Colaba engine, which, being the nearest and the first to reach the spot, quickly put out the fire in about fifteen minutes. The building belonged to the late Mr Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, while the bales were the property of different merchants of whom Hukmichand Rambhagat is the "muccadam." The cause of the fire and the extent of the damage are not known.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and two deaths from plague and four attacks and one death from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Thursday, the plague attacks being reported one each from Mahalaxmi, Bhuleshwar, Fanaswadi and Dongri. There were no cholera cases. The total number of deaths from all causes was 62, as compared with 108 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 94 of 1913. The total number of rats caught during the day was 1,600, out of which 48 were found to be plague-stricken. B Ward contributed 26 of these latter, C Ward 12, D Ward 2, E Ward 8, while the A, F. and G. did not contribute any.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS GIFT

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association appeals for the following articles to complete urgent demands for the sick and wounded in Egypt and the Persian Gulf.—Puggries; Puggri Cloth; Cotton Sleeping Suits; Sheets; Cotton Shirts; Slippers; Lothas; Thallies; Katoras; Hookahs; Chilums and Datans;

Tents suitable for hospital purposes are also urgently required for Europe.

Donors can obtain labels for forwarding gifts on application to Colonel R. J. Blackham, C. I. E., General Secretary of the Association at Simla.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the outward mails arrived yesterday with the following passengers:—

Mr and Mrs A C Board, Mr G Allan, Mrs Kerby, Miss V Beal, Mr G Mills, Mr C F Beadel, Mr D Raghunathrao, Mr and Mrs H S Thomson, Mr S H Wadia, Mr M J Gulvin, Mr A G Archet, Mr & Mrs Abbott, Mr J Clark, Mr J Parshall, Mr & Mrs P C Dutt, Mr E C Dutt and Child, Mrs M F Hudson, Mrs E Pollock, Mr J Page, S/Sgt. Goundy, Mrs. Collins & Miss Collins, Mr A T Collins, Mr W H Collins, Capt. J C Ulcombe, Major Stack, Lt. G C Shields, Lt. E D Wortly, 2nd Lt. Bradford, 2nd Lt Smith, Capt. Farrell, Capt. A W Martin, Mr N K Rao, Miss M C Aston, Capt. Macpherson, Mr P C Manuk, Mr P G Abbott, Mr C Blount, Capt Flood, Mr E R A Anderson, Mrs Butler, Mr T Whelpdale, Mrs A E Chew, Mr C Berry, Sub.-Lt Hemelyk, Mrs Williams and three Miss and Mr E A Williams.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SALSETTE.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward mail setamer Salsette sailing to-day:—

Mr McTun Aung Gyaw, Mr and Mrs Boughey, Infant and Nurse, Mr H C Bull, Mr T H Burrell, Mr and Mrs W H Chave, Mr H Dodwell, Mr J Dunlop, Mrs Forbes, Mr J G Griffin, Mr P Hanlon, Mr J S C Farcus, Mr P L Harrison, Miss M Hearsey, Mr L Hill, Mr C Keith, Mr K K Kirtikar, Mr N Leski, Mr Lingard, Mrs T E Madden, Mr Martin, Mr M E Motaframe, Mr R Nicolson, Mr Wm. Orr Orr, Mr J C E Peterson, Mr E E Potbury, Miss Pringle, Mr Jas Roberts, Mr F M Ross, Mr A Sangster, Mrs L E Sheppard, Miss Esme Smith, Mr D A Thom, Mr John San Tun Aung, Mr and Mrs M B Pollard Urquhart, Child, Infant and Maid, Mr G A Weldon, Mr A Willis, Mr and Mrs F J Woodward and Infant, Mrs Forbes, Mr Thomas Walsh, Miss Gretton, Mr W S Taylor, Mr R A Arnold Jenkins, Capt A Williams, Mr Feuring, Mr Bux Hossein, Mr M Porcel, Mr E E Janion, Capt J H Addenbrooke, and Mr Jenkins. (Junior)

BANANA FLOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the valuable review on Banana and its trade in your paper of the 12th instant, I shall be much obliged if any of your readers will be kind enough to let the public know how Banana flour is prepared from fresh fruits and where the Banana is largely cultivated, Bassein excepted, and whether there is any evidence to support the popular saying that it is very nervine.—Yours, etc.,

ENQUIRER.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

It is a long time since the haunting melodies of "The Belle of New York" were first heard in the streets of London, and perhaps they have been so far forgotten that they may be revived once more. Somehow or other the famous comedy never seems to lose its attractiveness. The newer musical comedies come and flourish for a time, but inevitably we return to the old ones.

Excerpts from the comedy are to be given by Leigh and Leighton at the Excelsior Theatre this evening, some of the brightest of the items to be found in the Opera being blended together into a pleasant musical scena. Miss Leigh will be "Fifi" and Mr. Clive Leighton will be "Harry Bronson" so that the charm of the comedy will be retained, though an endeavour is being made to give it a little originality. Mr. Clive Leighton is also appearing in an individual turn in which he will present some light concert ballads, among which will be "The Dream Girl" and "The Night has a Thousand Eyes."

The film programme includes a freer blending than usual of topical films. Sidelights are to be seen of the British victory at Neuve Chapelle in views of our wounded heroes at the Canadian hospital at Shornher pretty rancher's costume, is seen going round and calling on the lazy "cow-boys" to get up. Misses Rosie and Peggie, who looked extremely pretty in their bewitching costumes, are next seen busy preparing breakfast for the "cow-boys." Captain Collear appears on the scene, and treats the audience to a series of his fancy shots. Whether he fired standing, lying, or sleeping on the floor, he never missed the target. The audience watched with keen interest, when Captain Collear next proceeded to fire at Miss Norah Moore, who stood boldly before the audience with glass-balls placed on her head. Crack—crack—crack went off the balls one after the other, without the young lady showing any sign of nervousness. Captain Collear informed the audience that Miss Norah was the bravest lassie he had come across in the "East." The whirl of the cow-boy's lasso, and other fancy tricks of Captain Collear, evoked frequent applauses.

The tango-dances by Misses Rosie and Peggie were much admired and the pretty pair were encored frequently. In spite of other attractions, it is pleasing to see that the "Palace of Minstrels" received a hearty welcome, and the management had the satisfaction of having a very full house.

The star film and Pathe's War Gazette are full of interest and worth a visit.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

The programme at the Imperial Cinematograph deserves special attention this week, inasmuch that it is neither overcrowded nor ill-chosen, and contains a variety of films which is always acceptable to the average cinema-lover. "The Culprit" is a magnificent photo play taken from

MADAME MELBA.

Photo by Central News.

The famous Prima Donna, who is to come to England to give Red Cross Concerts throughout Great Britain.

cliffe and of Germans prisoners arriving in England, and other subjects include illustrations of the Russians in the Carpathians, the results of the Zeppelin raid on Essex, and how the Kaiser helps recruiting in England. Racing is shown to be much as usual, and a Bombay Owner's horse "Fitz Yama" is seen winning the Metropolitan.

"The Stolen Papers" is probably the most exciting of the series of Sherlock Holmes films. The plot centres round the fate of some stolen diplomatic papers which are recovered after many interesting incidents by the great detective.

The weekly kinemacolour film gives views of the sacred City of Benares and we get some wonderful photographic results from the gatherings on the banks of the Ganges on a festival day.

"Uncle's Ghost" is said to be an excellent two-part comedy by the Nordisk Company and the mere fact that this is the same company that produced "His Highness the Prince" and the "Fourth Lady" is sufficient guarantee of its excellence.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

CAPTAIN COLLEAR AND THE COW-BOYS.

The new programme is proving highly popular at the Palace of Varieties. "On Big Bison Branch" proves a very attractive scena. The scene opens at Ranch No. 101, on an early morning Miss Norah Moore, in one of the most famous French plays "The Voleur." It has been successfully shown on the English stage also, and the cinematograph version is certainly well up to its original. The two comics announced this week are absolutely first rate. In the first one a lion takes the leading part, and in the second, Mr. Henry Bray's clever pen gives us a series of animated cartoons. These cartoons are not altogether unknown in Bombay, and the present one is certainly as good as the first one shown not long ago. The Gazette closes this interesting programme.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The splendid bill of fare provided by the Management of the New Alexandra Cinema this week, not only maintains their reputation, but it seems as if they are bent upon improving on it. The very large audiences gethering there every night prove that it has established itself. Among the films to be exhibited from to-day, there is one called "In The Hands of Conspirators" which will be specially appreciated. It is the most absorbing, sensational, detective drama ever issued. All regular patrons of the New Alexandra and other picture goers must remember to see this film at least once during the week. The other pictures making a bumper programme, include a nice one reel drama of love and wit, two screaming comics and the latest Pathe Gazette.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

A German is Always a German.

The "Indian Daily News":—The anti-German riots that have broken out in Liverpool, London, and Johannesburg will have served one good purpose if they force the Government to intern all alien enemies, even though it be for the safety of the latter rather than from any consideration of public necessity. Even in Calcutta the alien enemy is tolerated, and we have heard of expressions used in public bars here that would certainly have led to rioting and smashing of furniture in any city less tolerant than Calcutta. In view of the many rumours that are still being sedulously circulated among the ignorant Indians, of which ample proof is available, would it not be as well if the police were to give a little attention to this possible source of contagion. The question arises. why should alien enemies, whether naturalised or not, be allowed the opportunity to spread, or to endorse, the lies that are so rife just now. A German is always a German, and he should be shown just as much toleration as would be accorded to any unfortunate Englishman who happened to be in Berlin to-day. One wonders whether, in the latter case, the Englishman would be allowed to run a hotel, and whether he would, if so permitted, gather in any German customers. A Britisher's lot in Germany has never at the best of times been a particularly happy one in any city in which he has been engaged in business. Now his life would not be worth a moment's purchase should be venture to express an anti-German opinion. Why in the case of Germans in British or Colonial cities there should be any sentimental tolerance, we fail to see.

Extension of Franchise.

The "Indian Patriot":—There is no lack of ability, knowledge, experience in the country. There may be lack of men who are sufficiently near the throne. That is because the throne has been always kept apart, making it impossible for people to approach it. The elections at present bring into prominence only a very small percentage of our capable men. The elective seats are too small; the electorate itself is too narrow. With an extension of both, it will become possible for a fair number of the best men to come to the front; and they will furnish a large field for the choice of some of the best men. People with knowledge of public affairs and seeking to acquire knowledge are increasing. They are found among all classes, among lawyers, journalists, merchants, land-owners and other classes. There is no fear of one class monopolising office and distinction. As education advances, as the inducement for education becomes stronger, there will be any number of men capable of taking their place in the Council of the Governor, with knowledge of the people, with experience of the country, with ability to deal with public affairs. It is a delusion to think that the country will ever be content with the Government of the Civil Service and that no other system will be possible or acceptable. The Civil Service had its days. It has done its part well enough in the circumstances which constituted it the ruling power. It must now give way to a more popular system in which the representatives of the people or those who are able to represent them without bias and prejudice will exercise the supreme voice.

Union is Strength.

The "Bengalee":—There never was a greater need for union than now. We are on the eve of a great political re-adjustment, on the threshold of a new departure which will determine for years to come the future of our country. If ever there was a time when we should present a united front and lay before the British public a clear demand and a definite programme of reform, representing the unanimous voice of a united community it is now. Fortunately as between Hindoos and Mahomedans, the feeling is of the happiest kind. Between the lower sections of the two communitis here and there, there may be differences; but the better mind of both communities is bent upon a Hindoo-Mahomedan solidarity which is recognized as the first condition of national progress. The air is surcharged with the spirit of union. The strongest considerations of patriotism and expediency demand it. Never was there a more golden opportunity for promoting an end so devoutly to be wished for. Should we allow it to by If we are men, if we love our country, if we have a care for the future, we should not. Let bygones be bygones—let us forget and forgive and embrace one another as brothers on the Congress platform. That is the clear *dictum* of Indian public opinion. Let us bow to it.

COONOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, May 21.

In the finals of the mixed doubles of the annual open tennis tournament at the Coonoor Club Captain and Mrs. Plumer beat Mrs. Harvey and Major Browne after a close contest lasting two and a half hours. The scores were 4—10, 12—3, 6—8 and 7—0.

ROSHANARA'S "BIRTH OF LAKSHMI."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Reading through your account of Roshanara's dances the other day, I noticed that you said her dance "The Birth of Lakshmi" was not mythologically accurate. As one interested in Hindu myths, I should be glad if you would let me know where the dance deviated from historical truth. I have seen Roshanara in the dance and after making allowances for stage craft, I am unable to find how the idea underlying the birth of the goddess has been misrepresented.—Yours, etc.,

STUDENT.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

ASSOCIATION CUP FINAL.

SHEFFIELD UNITED (3) BEAT CHELSEA (0).

For the first time since 1894 the F. A. Cup final (apart from replays) was played in the provinces on April 24, the ground selected being that of the Manchester United Club. The teams were:

Chelsea: Molyneux; Bettridge and Harrow; Taylor, Logan, and Walker; Ford, Halse, Thomson, Croal and McNeil.

Sheffield United: Gough; Cook and English; Sturgess, Brelsford, and Utley, Simmons, Fazackerley, Kitchen, Masterman, and Evans.

Referee: H. H. Taylor.

ENERGETIC LONDON FORWARDS.

From the goal-kick Utley secured and tried hard to set his forward going, but before Kitchen and Fazackerley could get into touch with each other Harrow intervened and transferred operations to the other end with a fine long kick.

This proved to be the prelude to a sustained attack by the Londoners, whose forwards played with great energy when near goal. So severely were the Sheffield defenders tested that they were glad to concede a corner to give them relief. The flag kick was well taken, and some exciting operations took place in the goal-mouth, to the accompaniment of a continued roar of cheering. Taylor headed in and Croal headed back to Thomson. The Chelsea pivot made a great effort, but the activity of English was too much for him, and the United's supporters breathed again when the ex-Watford back sent the ball away from the danger area.

There was no mistaking the determination of the Sheffield left wingers when once they were under weigh. A centre from Evans went behind the goal, and when, a moment later, they returned, Fazackerley nearly headed through. Harrow next came into prominence with a clever hook which ended a fine rush by Fazackerley and Simmons, but the Sheffield forwards forced their way in again and Kitchen fired a glorious shot from 20 yards range. The Chelsea goalkeeper was well placed, and after fielding the ball with great coolness eluded a charge and sent the ball well up the field.

The relief was but momentary, for Ford and Halse returned, the winger slipping by Utley at a rare pace. English, however, came to the rescue, and from his clearance the Sheffield left wing swung into action. Masterman forced an abortive corner, but after a partial clearance Kitchen tried to work his way through a crowd of players on his own. He failed, but following upon a burst by Thomson and Croal, Sheffield came again. Sturgess passed beautifully to Simmons, who wound up a fine run with an equally good centre. Molyneux was not caught napping, and he punched away in clever style.

So far the play had been well up to the average usually seen in a Cup final. There was little of the overshadowing that so frequently spoils such games, although Utley usually kept a tight hold of Ford and Halse. Brelsford, too, frequently got the better of Thomson; but then the same can be said of Logan, who rarely allowed Kitchen a real chance.

A sound piece of football by Utley opened up possibilities, but he was overwhelmed by numbers at the critical moment, and his fine work went entirely unrewarded. A better effort followed from Kitchen, who sent in a fine shot, which Molyneux saved at the expense of a corner which proved of no avail. A foul on Ford near the corner flag made matters look extremely doubtful for the United, but the defence once again came to the rescue. Taylor returned, but with a good opening he shot very wide of the mark.

EVANS'S GREAT PACE.

At the end of thirty-five minutes' play the United broke away on the left wing. Evans, as usual, showed great pace, and centred finely, only to see Fazackerley miss badly. Simmons, however, dashed up and promptly sent in a fine shot which found the net. The outside was, of course, warmly congratulated by his excited colleagues, and there was a great outburst of cheering.

Chelsea were not by any means downhearted, and at once set up a hot and well-sustained attack. McNeil raced away and dropped in an excellent centre, which Thomson failed to trap when in a most favourable position. The ball went on to Ford, whose shot was well off the mark. A combined run by Croal and McNeil followed, and Thomson, meeting the centre, sent in a shot which Gough had great difficulty in dealing with. A moment later the Chelsea forwards went again hot-foot for the United's goal, but Walker shot wide. Shortly afterwards the whistle went for half-time, with Sheffield United leading by one goal to nil.

CHELSEA FAILS TO STAY.

For some time moderate play in midfield bored the spectators, and neither defence gave away any chances.

The dashing tactics of the Sheffielders were however, having their effect, the Chelsea defence at times showing signs of overwork. From a corner Masterman struck the upright, the ball rebounding to Fazackerley, who carefully piloted the ball into the net thirty-eight minutes after the interval, Molyneux did not have a chance of saving, and Sheffield thoroughly deserved the point.

This settled Shelsea's hopes, and two minutes before time assurance was made doubly sure. Kitchen secured in front of goal and, after very little manœuvring scored the third goal of the match, so that Sheffield United ran out winners of the Cup by 5 goals to 0.

After the match Lord Derby presented the Cup and medals, congratulating both sides upon providing an excellent display.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 22, 1915.

THE LION AND THE JACKALS.

The news by yesterday's mail throws some light on the causes which have produced the sensational political development which came upon us with such dramatic suddenness two days ago. We do not know as yet the reason for the resignation of Lord Fisher which it may be assumed was the immediate cause of Mr. Asquith's decision to reconstruct the Government and call in the support of the Opposition leaders, but the columns of the papers received from London yesterday indicate that the attacks on Ministers, which had been prevalent in certain quarters for some time past, had grown more virulent and developed into something very like a conspiracy to oust the Government and have it replaced by a ministry commanded either by Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Balfour and denuded of the personalities, such as Mr. Churchill, Mr. McKenna and Lord Haldane, who are regarded as so obnoxious by the organisers of the movement. It is clear that the conspirators either engineered their campaign to a successful issue by bringing about a deadlock between Lord Fisher and the Government, or that a difference between the First Sea Lord and Ministers spontaneously arose and produced a situation which presented them with the opportunity which they sought. Mr. Asquith has met the crisis with the statesmanlike resource that has distinguished his career in every crisis with which he has been faced. He has adopted a course which has possibly saved the Empire from a degrading disaster. Nothing could have been more undesirable at this time than to allow a situation in which the Government would have been the subject of a sordid internecine squabble, or that the country should seem to be in any doubt as to whose are the hands to which it can entrust the destinies of the Empire. The Prime Minister followed the only possible course, consistent with the national dignity and safety. It is clear that there is no other man in England, at this moment, who could command the confidence of Parliament which is necessary for the conduct of a government. To have resigned and to have left to the King the impossible task of finding a successor, or in the alternative, dissolving Parliament, would have been an unpatriotic act. To have remained in office without a reconstruction, at least, of the Cabinet, would have been to expose the nation to the danger we have already described; for, if the malcontents represent only a minority,—and we believe they represent an infinitesimal minority,—they at least have the power of making a great deal of noise and would produce the spectacle of a people apparently quarrelling among themselves in an hour of national danger. The duty before the Prime Minister was thus obvious. It was to call to his assistance the leaders of every party and that of a veteran who had almost passed out of the ordinary atmosphere of party controversy. That the leader of the Government has realised at this moment the clear solution of the national difficulty is not less gratifying than that the leaders of the Opposition have so promptly and unhesitatingly responded to his appeal on behalf of the supreme need for an undivided front. Henceforth the cavillings and sneers and jibes of a disgruntled clique can be of no effect. The conduct of national affairs is in the hands of the most representative national cabinet that could be selected. The voice of every party will be heard in the councils of the nation and each will share the responsibility for the conduct of the war.

We have already said, in these columns, that it would be profitless to speculate on the causes of Lord Fisher's resignation. We think, as we said yesterday, that it is a matter for regret that the Empire should be kept in ignorance on this point, unless there are grave reasons of a military character for preserving secrecy, as there may possibly be. But we can at least wait for information before we begin to discuss the merits of the two personalities that are alleged to have clashed at the Admiralty,—if such is the case. And we would warn our readers to be cautious in accepting such a farrago of gossip as was retailed in a certain quarter yesterday. The personal attacks on Mr. Winston Churchill and certain other Ministers, which have disgraced a section of the press in England, are largely the work of people possessed of that peculiar psychological phenomenon in individuals which causes them to regard everyone who does not hold their views as a blackguard, an incompetent or a bloated egotist. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, now the editor of the "Morning Post," who is at the head of the anti-Churchill movement, is a critic in naval and military affairs of some ability, but he cannot believe that any one else can be right, and he has never been known,—as far as we are aware,—to approve of anybody who has been in authority at the Admiralty or the War Office and attacks each in turn with the same zest and contempt. Mr. Churchill's fault is supposed to be that he imagines himself to be a better strategist than Lord Fisher, and it is alleged that he takes things into his own hands and interferes in matters which should be left to the professional experts. It is hardly necessary to say that if this were true, he and Lord Fisher would not have stayed at the Admiralty five minutes together; nor would Mr. Churchill be now permitted to remain in a Ministry which is being joined by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law. The Antwerp story was a myth which was demolished by Lord Kitchener himself, but that does not prevent people like Mr. Wilkinson continuing to believe it, and others, who ought to know better, accepting it on his *imprimatur*. It is like the accusation against Lord Haldane of having made a Sheffield firm scrap its shrapnell-manufacturing plant, because he did not believe Germany would ever attack England. It turns out that it was not Lord Haldane but Mr. Arnold Forster who was the culprit! But the Spenser Wilkinsons and Leo Maxses will probably continue to use the story against Lord Haldane. This is the class of "patriots" who have engineered the campaign against Mr. Asquith's Government. Let us hope that the Prime Minister, by his statesmanlike action in calling together the leaders of the nation to stand together against such insidious attacks, has given them their quietus.

THE FREEDOM OF LABOUR IN INDIA.

The question of the condition of Indian emigrants in the Colonies, on which is being fought the principle of equal citizenship in the Empire for Indians, has in recent years overshadowed the no less serious problem of the treatment which the Indian labourer undergoes or had to undergo on the various tea-gardens and mining districts in the country itself. When, about fifteen years ago, Sir Henry Cotton denounced the iniquity of the labour system in Assam, he was overtaken with a storm of hostility from the representatives of vested interests and was finally thrown over by the Viceroy of the day. Now legislation has given final sanction to the policy which Sir Henry Cotton and Indian publicists persistently advocated and, as "India" aptly remarks, "Finis Coronat Opus." Reform came gradually and the first important step in this direction was the abolition of the system of indenture labour in July, 1914. This gave back to the tea coolie the status of a free man, of which he had been deprived for more than half a century. The next and most desirable reform was the passing of an Act by the Imperial Council on March 24 last, which has finally done away with the system of recruitment by contractors. Unfortunately very little notice has been taken of this humane measure, the importance of which can be judged from the fact that in the tea-industry of Assam some seventeen million pounds of capital, chiefly British, is invested. The extent of the iniquity of the system of labour contractors is also not generally known. The contractors were veritable harpies who, by obtaining labour for the tea-industry by the cash sale of coolies at a market rate per head, lived on the misfortunes of the unfortunate. They were employed by men who were permitted to recruit without the supervision of local agents in the recruiting districts, and who laid themselves out to decoy people whom destitution or misfortune had reduced to such an extremity that they were prepared to emigrate on any terms. "The recruiters they engaged were accustomed," as "India" says, "to lie in wait for wives who had quarrelled with their husbands, young people who had left their homes in search of adventure, and insolvent peasants who had escaped from their creditors. They were prepared to incur physical danger, to bribe police underlings and to run the risk of Government prosecution and punishment." What is most surprising is that for every victim of such inhuman methods, the employers were paying as much as £10. All this is now fortunately ancient history. When introducing the measure of reform referred to, Mr. Clarke foreshadowed the intention of Government to proceed with the settlement of a larger question of tea-garden labour. Meanwhils the needs of capitalists in Assam are to be met by the creation of a Labour Board under an official chairman, which will assist the supervision of recruitment and in securing that it is carried on only on proper and sound lines. We trust, however, that in the immediate future even this palliative arrangement will be ended, and the Assam tea planter will be made to attract his labour rather than to buy it. The urgency of this final reform was made apparent by the unedifying attempts, happily nipped in the bud, that were made to bolster up the tea industry by penal legislation. It will be recalled to mind that very recently Lord Crewe rightly decided to veto the Assam Enticement of Coolies Bill which was designed, in the interest of the tea planters, to penalise persons enticing, harbouring or employing labourers engaged on other gardens. Lord Crewe found himself unable to sanction it as it involved principles which he could not accept. He regards, wrote his lordship, "as objectionable features in the Bill the curtailment in the freedom of labourers and the extension of the jurisdiction of the criminal courts." These are excellent reasons based on principles which are universally accepted in all civilised countries; but they have excited the wrath of "The Times" which finds in them "a blow to the Indian tea industry." This would not be surprising, for, perhaps, according to "The Times" questions of humanity are to be subordinated to the exigencies of capital; but unfortunately for that journal facts tell a different tale. Whenever an industry is threatened with salutary reforms in the matter of its dealings with labour, either in the recruitment or the treatment of its workers, we hear this old cry of a blow at its prosperity. The Indian tea industry is at the height of prosperity and can afford to bear a blow which is struck in the interests of humanity. But we do not believe that its properity has suffered. Every curtailment of the employer's power over the labourer in the past has been heralded as a blow at the prosperity of the Industry. But, the Industry survives,—and prospers.

Notes of the Day.

At Last.

There have been so many alarums and excursions regarding Italy's intentions during the last few months, that one is naturally sceptical and cautious in accepting, without reserve, statements that she is at last about to join the Allies. But there seems to be no doubt about it this time. We can hardly disbelieve the statement that the Government of the United States has been askd to look after the interests of Italian subjects in Austria and Austrian subjects in Italy, or that of the "Koelnische Zeitung" which says that the German and Austrian Consuls with their staffs have left Rome; nor is it possible to suppose that after this there can be any turning back or patching up. It is evident that Italy has at last obtained those assurances from the Entente Powers regarding the settlement in the Balkans, which, have hitherto been the only bar to her participation in the war on the side that undoubtedly commands the sympathies of the Italian people from the Alps to Reggio.

Italy's Doubts.

Up to the time the mail left London, discussions were still in progress between the German and Italian governments, with a view to the persuasion of the latter to stand out of the war. The persuasions that were being used were backed by the strong objection Italy holds to seeing the whole of the Dalmatian Coast pass into Jugo-Slav hands, and the fear that an alliance with the Triple Entente would form an insuperable obstacle to the realisation of her hopes in this direction. On the other hand Germany was merely making promises her ability to perform which was questionable. As a weekly Home contemporary put it.

Germany, it may be taken for granted, has been lavish in her promises to cede everything that Italy can ask for. There are, however, many things to be settled before German promises can be regarded as in the nature of a reliable guarantee. Is Germany able to carry Austria-Hungary with her? Is she certain to emerge from this war as victor? If she does, can she be relied upon to honour her word? The answer to all three questions must be left to Italy. It can hardly be encouraging for her to find that Austria-Hungary shows no readiness at all to second Germany's lavish promises. Negotiations on the subject are understood to be in progress between Vienna and Rome, but popular opinion in Italy seems to regard these negotiations as more likely to supply a *casus belli* than a common ground of agreement. Whether the latter development has really taken place or whether Italy has received from the Entente Powers the assurances she sought remains to be seen.

The Education Membership.

Though it was long tacitly understood that Sir Sankaran Nair would succeed Sir Harcourt Butler on the Viceroy's Executive Council, the official announcement of his appointment will be hailed with approval throughout the country. For, as mentioned in the biographical sketch reproduced on another page, what with the absence of Provincialism in the cast of his opinions and his comprehensive political and social outlook, Sir Sankaran Nair is an Indian in a much larger sense, literally and metaphorically, than most of his equally eminent countrymen. Indeed his selection is not merely a due recognition of the capacities of educated Indians. His advent into the Viceroy's Council will introduce an element of which the Council itself will have reason to be proud. It would seem as if the Government have tried to expiate their weakness shown in the appointment of Sirdar Daljit Singh on the India Council by making this happy choice. If one characteristic could mark out for the Education membership a man of Sir Sankaran Nair's manifold abilities no one would hesitate to say that it is his sturdy independance. A striking illustration of this is given by the fact that his evidence on the Public Services Commission was the most outspoken among the bold and frank statements rhich characterized the non-official evidence in this Commission in Madras. Finally it is needless to anticipate the results on the educational policy of the Government of a mind well-stored with wide culture and bent on carrying out reforms that it realises to be urgent.

Prisoners in Turkey,—and Germany!

We have more than once drawn attention to the satisfactory reports regarding the treatment of British subjects in Turkey since the outbreak of war. Similar reports are now being received of the treatment of the prisoners captured in the Dardanelles when a British submarine was wrecked. There need be little doubt, we think, that this record will remain unsullied unless any of these prisoners fall into the exclusive control of German officers. In the course of a speech made on April 26th at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Edwin Pears stated that he had heard that his house at Constantinople had been carefully respected by the Turks, and that not a thing had been touched. It was what he had expected, and he went on to say that the Turks had refused to destroy the monument erected to the British soldiers who fell in the Crimean War. The reports Sir Edwin Pears had received were unanimous that so far as the conduct of the Turks in Constantinople was concerned we had no fault to find with them, and similar testimony had reached him from Smyrna. The day after this lecture was delivered Lord Kitchener made his statement in the House of Lords regarding the flagrant violations of the Hague Convention by Germany in the matter of her treatment of British prisoners.

The Enemy Alien Problem.

No wonder the enemy alien problem in England has become acute! Here is a paragraph from "Truth" describing a recent case heard in the King's Bench.—

Mr. Justice Sankey's court on Friday was like an outpost of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Hecher, the plaintiff, was an Austrian egg merchant; Bloch and Klein, the defendants, were egg importers at Hull. They were all registered aliens, and there was a crowd of other registered aliens, the witnesses, with faces and figures, names, and language redolent of the Teutonic Fatherland. To add to the general effect Mr. Schwabe, K.C., represented the plaintiff, and just as he opened the case Mr. Schiller, K.C., entered the court, though, as it happened, he was not engaged in the case. The judge wondered how an egg merchant living in Austria could sue here; but it seemed he had an office in London, and so was not, technically, an alien enemy. The cause of this trouble among the aliens was that eggs dropped heavily (only in price of course after the outbreak of war, but the Hull importers were held to the bargain they made at pre-war prices.

Is it quite surprissing that after the Lusitania outrage and other incidents, the public have at last turned in wrath on the whole population of alien enemies, thus enjoying all the privileges and amenities of British hospitality, while their fellow countrymen are murdering British women and children?

These Beautiful Days.

The German newspaper "Der Tag," which during the first month of the war shouted: "Herr Gott, sind diese Tage schön" (O Lord, how beautiful are these days!) has arrived now at a totally different state of mind and declared recently:

So many of our calculations have deceived us. We expected that British India would rise when the first shot was fired in Europe, but in reality thousands of Indians came to fight with the British against us. We anticipated that the whole British Empire would be torn to pieces, but the Colonies appear to be closer than ever united with the Mother Country. We expected a triumphant rebellion in South Africa, yet it turned out nothing but a failure. We expected trouble in Ireland, but instead, she sent her best soldiers against us. We anticipated that the party of "peace at any price" would be dominant in England, but it melted away in the ardour to fight against Germany. We reckoned that England was degenerate and incapable of placing any weight in the scale, yet she seems to be our principal enemy. The same has been the case with France and Russia. Those who led us into all those mistakes and miscalculations have laid upon themselves, a heavy responsibility.

The Prohibition of Cotton Exports.

That the need for the prohibition of exports of cotton to neutral countries was pressing, and that cotton has been finding its way in considerable quantities into Germany through neutral countries, is shown by some figures published in the Home press. In the period from March to October 1913-14, inclusive, Germany and Austria imported 99,272 bales of cotton from Egypt and in 1914-15, during the same period nominally none. But Italy and Switzerland increased their imports during this latter period by 99,524 bales. These facts and figures speak for themselves. The Government has now taken drastic steps in the matter and the export of cotton has been strictly forbidden to all neutral countries except France, Russia, Spain and Portugal. Cotton, of course, is one of the most important elements in the manufacture of munitions of war and there is no doubt that Germany since the declaration has been able to buy a quantity of this essential that she should never have been allowed to have. In the meanwhile there seems to be no reason why exports direct from Egypt should not find their way to the enemy countries, and steps should be at once taken in this direction. It is a well-known fact that German merchants have been quite as busy as German spies during the past few years in Egypt and many of the exporters of cotton are Teutons.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ITALY JOINING ALLIES.

ENEMY CONSULS LEAVE ROME

INDIA'S RALLY TO THE EMPIRE.

GLOWING EULOGIES AT GUILDHALL

A Berlin paper reports that the Austrian and German consuls with their staffs have left Rome.

A Washington message says that Italy and Austria have asked America to take charge of their interests in Vienna and Rome respectively in the event of a rupture. America has consented.

It is understood in Rome that a number of deputies will volunteer for service with the colours.

At the Guildhall imperial patriotic meeting, Mr. Asquith detailed at length the splendid gifts of the Indian princes and peoples and mentioned that India had put into the field 28 regiments of cavalry and 124 regiments of infantry. He added that the battlefields of France and Flanders bore an undying tribute to their bravery. Mr. Bonar Law, and Lord Crewe also paid glowing tributes to India's great services.

It is reported that every day sees improvement in the British and French position in the Dardanelles.

The Paris communiqué says that between Nieuport and Arras the ground remains soaked and impracticable. There was a sharp artillery duel in which two German aeroplanes were brought down. The French made progress by means of mining, near Beau Sejour in Champagne, to the enemy's trenches.

An important conference of Cabinet Ministers and Opposition leaders was held on Thursday.

Official and Personal.

On Thursday, at Maymyo was celebrated the marriage of Miss Isabel Adamson, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, with Mr. W. J. Keith, Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government. The ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of Rangoon assisted by Rev. Blandfors.

A Simla telegram dated yesterday states that the appointment of Sir C. Sankaran Nair to succeed Sir Harcourt Butler on the Viceroy's Executive Council is officially notified.

ITALY JOINING THE ALLIES.

ENEMY CONSULS LEAVE ROME.

ITALY ON THE BRINK.

ENEMY CONSULS LEAVE ROME.

REPORT FROM BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 20, 3.45 a.m.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" says that the Austrian and German consuls with their staffs have left Rome.

REQUEST TO AMERICA.

IN THE EVENT OF A RUPTURE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Italy and Austria have asked America to take charge of their interests in Vienna and Rome respectively in the event of a rupture.

America has consented.

ITALY'S PREPARATIONS.

DEPUTIES VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE

PARIS, May 20.

It is understood in Rome that a number of deputies will volunteer for service with the colours.

SITUATION IN DARDANELLES

ALLIES' POSITION DAILY IMPROVING

LONDON, May 19.

Our howitzers on May 17th aided by aeroplanes blew up ammunition waggons of Turkish heavy howitzers and later directly hit a Turkish gun in front of the Australasian corps.

They also demolished the enemy's trenches and gun emplacement.

Every day sees improvement in the British and French position.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND OPPOSITION LEADERS.

PARIS, May 20.

An important conference of Cabinet ministers and Opposition leaders was held to-day.

GERMAN SPY'S SUICIDE IN PRISON.

SELF-INFLICTED DEATH PREFERRED. TO SCAFFOLD,

LONDON, May 20.

Kuepferle, one of the German spies arrested in London and undergoing trial, has hanged himself in his cell.

He left a letter expressing appreciation of the fairness of his trial and stating that he preferred as a soldier self-inflicted death to scaffold.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT IN GALICIA.

WELL CARRIED OUT MANOEUVRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

The following has been received in Simla from England:—

The "Times" special correspondent at Warsaw says the retirement of the Russians in Galicia seems to have been well carried out. The Russians are constantly adding to their numbers and it was anticipated that they would withdraw to a point where they could make an effective stand without robbing their other fronts and weakening the Warsaw position in the effort to hold the Dunajec line, which is strategically unimportant.

INDIA'S ANSWER TO GERMANY

152 REGIMENTS IN FIELD.

GLOWING EULOGIES AT GUILDHALL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 19.

The brilliant gathering on the platform at the Guildhall imperial patriotic meeting, included a number of Indian princes and other prominent personages.

Mr. Asquith detailed at length the splendid gifts of the Indian princes and peoples and mentioned that India had put into the field 28 regiments of cavalry and 124 regiments of infantry. When they looked to the actual achievements of the forces which India had so spontaneously despatched and so magnificently equipped, then the battlefields of France and Flanders bore an undying tribute to their bravery. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law said that he did not think that all that the Indian soldiers had done was fully realised. He believed that as a nation we had more reason to be proud of the spontaneous enthusiasm of the Indian princes and people on behalf of their King-Emperor, than we had to be proud of the conquest of India.

Lord Crewe said that he desired to express his conviction that the recognition by that meeting of the answer which India had given to Germany, would thrill the whole Empire. That answer had been given by the Indian Army, by the Princes of India, some of whom had themselves drawn the sword,—(prolonged cheering)—and others who had given with both hands. It was the answer of the whole people of India, the millions in India who lavished their labours, gifts and prayers on behalf of the cause of which their beloved King-Emperor was the centre and symbol.

A cavalry regiment, as a rule, consists of 640 officers and men.

Of the 137 regiments composing the Indian infantry, some of them have a larger number of officers and men than others. The smaller ones consists of 613 officers and men and the larger ones have 927 units. A few infantry regiments, for instance those of Gurkhas, are composed of two battalions each, with a double complement of officers and men.

THE DACIA'S CARGO.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PAYMENT.

PARIS, May 20.

A law has been promulgated opening a credit for the payment for the cargo of the Dacia. The American owners demand 3,820,756 francs, but the payment will be made on the basis of the market value in Rotterdam.

LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

VIGOROUS PROTEST FROM AMERICANS IN KODAIKANAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 21.

On Monday evening the Americans in Kodaikanal assembled for the purpose of drawing up a protest with reference to the destruction of the Lusitania. Dr. A. S. Wilson was elected chairman and the Rev D. S. Herrick, secretary. A draft resolution was proposed, discussed, amended and finally adopted as follows:—"The Americans assembled at Kodaikanal, India, wish to record their conviction that the destruction of the Lusitania is an act to be regarded with horror and indignation. We appeal to the American Government to take decisive action to secure the enforcement of international law and safety of Americans whose duty calls them to travel upon the high seas." This resolution is to be cabled to the Associated Press of America and copy forwarded to the American Consul in Madras with the request to send it to the State Department.

SUBMARINE SINKS TWO TRAWLERS.

LONDON, May 20

A submarine has sunk the trawlers Lucerne and Chrysolite in the North Sea.

BAD WEATHER CONTINUES.

ENEMY'S AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 21.

The evening communiqué says that between Nieuport and Arras the ground remains soaked and impracticable.

There was a sharp artillery duel in which two German aeroplanes were brought down.

We made progress by means of mining, near Beau Sejour in Champagne, to the enemy's trenches.

We repulsed an attack at Bagatelle in Argonne and captured several trenches in the Ailly Wood.

ATTACKS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

TERRITORIALS ADVANCING.

LONDON, May 19, 3-55 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that General Cox's Brigade repulsed with heavy losses an attack by the enemy on May 12.

A double Company of Gurkhas on the 13th advanced over a half-mile and the ground won was consolidated at night in spite of very strong counter-attacks.

The Lancashire Territorial division on the 16th made considerable progress at night and further advanced on the following night.

DEATH OF A RAND MAGNATE.

PARIS, May 20.

Colonel Sir George Farrar, a rand magnate, has been killed in a railway accident at the front in German South-West Africa, while serving on General Botha's staff.

Sir George Robert Farrar, D.S.O., Chairman of the East Rand Proprietory Mines Ltd., was born on June 17th 1859 and was the son of the late Charles Farrar, M.D., of Chatteris, Cambridgeshires. He was educated at the Modern School, Belford, and on leaving school received a thoroughly practical training in the engineering firm of which his uncle was head (Messrs. Howard, Farrar, and Co.), at Bedford. Settled later in Cape Colony. On the discovery of the Witwatersrand, Goldfields, proceeded to the Transvaal, where his engineering knowledge and training rapidly secured him a commanding position among the pioneers of the new mining community, with which he had since been continuously identified. Earned unique distinction on the fields as a mining engineer of repute and authority. Created eventually the East Rand Proprietary Mines, Ltd., of which he still remained the managing director. Added in 1895 a political to his mining reputation by assuming the most prominent part in the agitation, which then reached a head, against the regime of the late President Kruger. Was the moving spirit of the movement in this connection which had as head centre the Reform Committee of Johannesburg, and as a result of the disaster which overtook the Jameson raiders was arrested with the other ringleaders of the abortive rebellion, tried for high treason against the South African Republic (as the Transvaal then was), found guilty, and sentenced to death. Upon the intervention of the Imperial authorities his and other principal State prisoners' sentence was as an act of clemency on the part of the late President Kruger, commuted to one of £25,000 fine, with a veto upon any further participation in the politics of the then Republic. On the outbreak in October, 1899, of the late Anglo-Boer War, Sir George Farrar, organised in common with the other leaders of the mining industry, a regiment of Imperial Light Horse, which was attached to the Colonial division of the British troops. Sir George served with marked distinction throughout the campaign, and held the rank of Major; 1900 D.S.O., mentioned in despatches, receiving the medal with three clasps. At the conclusion of the war he was rewarded for his services by the Imperial Government, receiving the honour of Knighthood. In 1903 elected President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. Later nominee member of the Legislative Council summoned by Lord Milner to deal with the public business of the Colony under the Crown Government, which preceded the present autonomous Constitution. On his initiative the famous Ordinance for the importation of Asiatic unskilled labour for employment within the Witwatersrand area was introduced and passed by the Legislative Council. Immediately upon the announcement that a Constitution giving full self-government would be granted to the Transvaal (in 1906) he organised the Transvaal Progressive Association to campaign for the non-Boer party in the Colony, and was elected its first President. When the Het Volk party obtained the ascendency after the first general election, Sir George Farrar became the leader of the Opposition in the new House of Assembly—a leadership. Sir George was however, as entirely popular with his political opponents in the House and with the Prime Minister and the latter's colleagues as he was with his own political followers. He was as great an adept at the successful amalgamation of all parties in politics, whenever great public questions of vital importance to the Colony were at stake, as he proved himself to be in matters of purely industrial and financial organisation or administration affecting solely the mining interests of the Colony.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

LORD KITCHENER'S CONFIDENCE.

PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 19th May:—

The French have consolidated the positions won back from the Germans on the East Bank of the Yser Canal and repelled counter-attacks. Rain which fell heavily on Monday night and thick mist rendered all operations impossible on Tuesday along the whole front.

The Russian official report says the enemy is bombarding the western forts of Przemysl with intense artillery fire and on the north near Jaroslav they are, despite countless losses and very severe artillery fire, trying to establish themselves on the right bank of the River San, while between Przemysl and the great marshes of the Dniester at a cost of enormous sacrifices they have reached the Russian wire entanglements and captured trenches of two battalions. The losses of the enemy in general are estimated at tens of thousands.

In the Baltic Provinces the Russians continue to press the Germans closely.

Lord Kitchener in the Lords said that as the Germans had employed poisonous gases in defiance of recognised rules of war and of their pledged word both our Government and the French Government felt that our troops must be adequately protected by employment of similar methods so as to remove enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage which must exist for them if we take no steps to meet on own ground the enemy responsible for this pernicious practice.

Lord Kitchener said there had been delay in producing ammunition, which we had foreseen would be required but this was due to unprecedented calls made on the resources of manufacturers. Strenuous efforts are now being made and very considerable improvement in output has resulted and in the very near future we shall be in a satisfactory position as regards supply of explosive shells.

Referring to the eastern front he said the Russian retirement in West Galicia led to Russian withdrawal from parts of the Carpathians and the Russians now hold a strong line from the Eastern Carpathians to Przemysl which places form a pivot on the line and then along the San to the Vistula.

The landing in the Gallipoli Peninsula he said was a masterpiece of organisation, ingenuity and courage. The progress of our troops is necessarily slow owing to the difficult country, but the Turks gradually are being forced to retire and the news from the front is thoroughly satisfactory.

In Mesopotamia our Indian soldiers have shown their value and bravery by utterly routing the Turkish forces and the whole country is gradually being cleared of all hostile forces.

Finally Lord Kitchener called for 300,000 more recruits for the new armies.

The official report of the Dardanelles states every day sees an improvement in the Anglo-French position. The enemy is reported as having lost very heavily. On 12th May General Cox's brigade repulsed with heavy loss an attack made on their position. On the following day a double company of Gurkhas advanced over half mile and the ground thus won was consolidated during the night despite very strong counter-attacks. Further progress was made by the Lancashire territorials on the 16th and 17th. Artillery successes are also reported on the 17th.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF RICE TO SCANDINAVIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 21.

The export of rice from India to Scandivania is prohibited except in approved cases under a license.

TREASON AT SINGAPORE

MOSLEM MERCHANT COURT MARTIALLED.

SENTENCE OF DEATH,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 21.

An interesting case has lately been disposed of at Singapore by the Field General Court Martial.

The trial was that of Cassim Ismail Mansoor, member of a well-known family of Indian merchants in Singapore.

There were no fewer than eleven serious charges, nine of treason, the tenth of giving intelligence to the enemy and the last of attempt to wage war against H. M. the King.

At the close of the evidence the finding was not disclosed.

A few days later the finding was read out in the presence of the public at the jail and the death sentence carried out.

UNDER SHELL FIRE.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCES.

In a letter to his parents, quoted by the "Star," Sergeant Pursey, of the 2nd Wessex Royal Engineers, writes:

I am going to try and describe what being in a bombarded city is like. In the place I refer to—which I must not mention—all and every particle of glass has gone west, and whole houses are blown to atoms.

The effect of the large shells is terrible. While going along the street you hear a funny whistling, and then you hold tight. In a scond the shell pitches, and then the crash is terrific. I have seen a shell burst and send a piece 300 yards, which in its turn has made another hole 5ft. in the ground. The actual shell makes a nice little hole about the size of our front room at home.

One shell pitched in a square where several civilians were selling things to the troops, and it blew seven of them to atoms. Nothing can stand against it, and the noise is deafening.

I am not there now, but the sight I saw there baffles description. I think our papers said the Germans were running short of ammunition. Well, I hope this is so, but I have failed to notice it.

I was in a firing trench a few days ago which had in turn belonged to the French, the Germans, and the English. In some places in this trench there were showing the feet of both German and French dead. They had been killed, and buried where they fell.

One Frenchman had been buried about five months ago, his grave being marked by a little cross. A shell came along and blew the Frenchman and his cross in different directions. It did not look at all nice, but we don't take a scrap of notice of these things now.

Why, that mince tart that —— sent me was eaten by me in the trenches with my feet on a dead man, because I could not move at the time without being shot.

GERMAN CONFESSION.

MISCALCULATIONS AND MISTAKES.

The German newspaper "Der Tag," which during the first month of the war shouted:—"Herr Gott, sind diese Tage schön" (O Lord, how delightful these days are), has arrived now at a totally different state of mind, says "The Times," and declared recently:—

So many of our calculations have deceived us. We expected that British India would rise, when the first shot was fired in Europe, but in reality thousands of Indians came to fight with the British against us. We anticipated that the whole British Empire would be torn to pieces, but the Colonies appear to be closer than ever united with the Mother Country. We expected a triumphant rebellion in South Africa, yet it turned out nothing but a failure. We expected trouble in Ireland, but instead, she sent her best soldiers against us. We anticipated that the party of "peace at any price" would be dominant in England, but it melted away in the ardour to fight against Germany. We reckoned that England was degenerate and incapable of placing any weight in the scale, yet she seems to be our principal enemy.

The same has been the case with France and Russia. We thought that France was depraved and divided and we find that they are formidable opponents. We believed that the Russian people were far too discontented to fight for their government, and we made our plans on the supposition of a rapid collapse of Russia, but, instead, she mobilised her millions quickly and well, and her people are full of enthusiasm and their power is crushing. Those who led us into all those mistakes and miscalculations, have laid upon themselves a heavy responsibility.

IMPETUOUS CHARGE BY CANADIANS.

GALLANT EPISODE AT YPRES

GERMAN TRENCHES TAKEN AND LAST MAN BAYONETED.

(Later than the Mail.)

The British Press Bureau issued on April 30, a stirring narrative of the Canadians' recent gallant fight near Ypres, compiled from the notes of the Record Officer serving with the Canadian Division.

Graphic details are given of the heroic efforts of the Third Brigade under Brigadier-General Turner, after the French troops had been forced to retire owing to the fumes of the asphyxiating gas. Here is the description of a fight for a wood.

In the course of the night of April 22 and under the heaviest machine-gun fire, this wood was assaulted by the Canadian Scottish, 16th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, and 10th Battalion, 2nd Brigade, which were intercepted for this purpose on their way to a reserve trench. After a most fierce struggle in the light of a misty moon they took the position at the point of the bayonet.

An officer who took part in the attack describes how the men about him fell under the fire of machine-guns which, in his phrase, played upon them "like a watering-pot." He added, quite simply: "I wrote my own life off, but the line never wavered. When one man fell another took his place, and with a final shout the survivors of the two battalions flung themselves into the wood. The German garrison was completely demoralised, and the impetuous advance of the Canadians did not cease until they reached the far side of the wood and entrenched themselves there in the position so dearly gained.

Later, the same night, the most formidable concentration of artillery fire, sweeping the wood as a tropical storm sweeps the leaves from the forest, made it impossible for them to hold the position for which they had sacrificed so much.

The 4th Canadian Battalion at one moment came under a particularly withering fire. For a moment—not more—it wavered. Its most gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Burchill, carrying after the old fashion a light cane, coolly and cheerfully rallied his men and at the very moment when his example had infected them, fell dead at the head of his battalion.

With a hoarse cry of anger they sprang forward—for, indeed, they loved him—as if to avenge his death. The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of a direct frontal fire and made in broad daylight by battalions whose names should live for ever in the memories of soldiers, was carried to the first line of German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle the last German who resisted was bayoneted and the trench was won.

OFFICERS' GLORY.

Telling of the brave stand of the Third Brigade, the writer refers to the fate of some of the officers of the Montreal Highlanders. Major Norsworth, already almost disabled by a bullet wound, was bayoneted and killed while rallying his men with an easy cheerfulness.

The case of Captain McCuaig, of the same battalion, was not less glorious. Seriously wounded in a hurriedly-constructed trench, he absolutely refused to move and continued in the discharge of his duty. Peremptory orders were received for immediate withdrawal. Those who were compelled to obey were insistent on carrying with them the officer to whom they were so devotedly attached. He was unwilling to inflict upon them the disabilities of a maimed man, and resolutely refused to be taken. He asked that there should be given to him as he lay alone in the trench two loaded Colt revolvers to add to his own. And so, with three revolvers ready for use, this very brave officer waited to sell his life, wounded and racked with pain, in the abandoned trench.

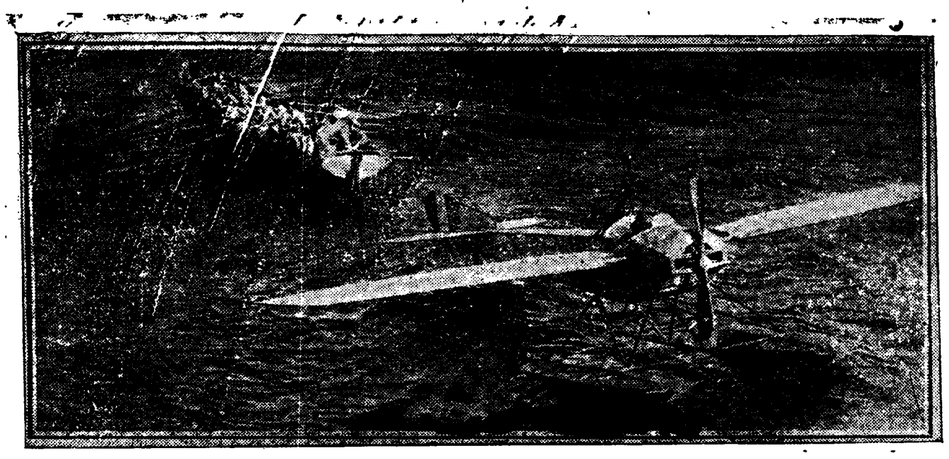
TRENCHES OBLITERATED.

On the Friday afternoon the Canadian line was strengthened by important reinforcements of British troops, but the artillery fire of the enemy grew in intensity, and against the overwhelming superiority of numbers the defenders gave ground and fell back upon St. Julien. This was soon untenable; and the third Canadian Brigade was ordered to retreat further south, selling every yard dearly. But it was found impossible, without hazarding far larger forces, to disentangle a detachment of Royal Highlanders (Montreal), 13th Batt., and the Royal Montreal Regiment, 14th Batt.; and the brigade left these units with heavy hearts.

Meanwhile the Second Brigade, under General Curry, had maintained their lines and from Thursday till Sunday afternoon had not abandoned their trenches. But of these there was none left. They had been obliterated by artillery. The Officer Commanding then withdrew his undefeated troops.

After a formidable attack in the morning the enemy succeeded in capturing St. Julien. Then General Alderson, in command of the British reinforcements, made an attack, and as the troops swept on they gave deep-throated cheers for Canada. The attack succeeded and the German advance was arrested.

BRITISH SEAPLANE "HOMING."



Reproduced from "The Bystander."

This is an illustration of the manner in which a British seaplane "homes" to its parent ship after making reconnaissance over Turkish fortifications in the Dardanelles. After alighting in the sea, it is taken in tow and hauled to the ship's hoist.

RELIEF IN BELGIUM.

NOTABLE SIGNATORIES TO A STIRRING APPEAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On behalf of seven million Belgians, who have dared to stay in their native land, we appeal to our fellow-countrymen throughout the British Empire. A great emergency has arisen; an emergency which involves our national honour. We are well aware of the magnificent response already made by generous and patriotic individuals to appeals for funds during the present war; yet, under the circumstances, we do not hesitate to say that we must make further and even greater sacrifices to meet the emergency of saving the people now left in Belgium from the horrors of slow starvation. No victory could be lastingly glorious if it involved the decimation by famine of a small nation that deliberately sacrificed itself rather than sacrifice its honour.

From the day when the people in Belgium laid down their land and their lives for the sake of their country's independence and the honourable fulfilment of its undertaking to maintain a perpetual neutrality, the German Army of occupation has refused to feed them. They have been kept alive only by the merciful and effective interposition of a neutral Commission for Relief, formed under the auspices of the American and Spanish diplomatic representatives in Brussels and London. That Commission of which Mr. Herbert Hoover is Chairman, has worked miracles by arranging for the importation into Belgium, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, of food supplies valued at over £10,000,000. The philanthropy, rendered necessary by the large number of destitutes who cannot pay for their food, has been generously aided by the United States and the British Dominions. No appeal has been made by Mr. Hoover's Commission in the United Kingdom because, as neutrals, they quite properly considered this was not within their province. Mr. Hoover and Mr. Francqui, Chairmen of the Commission in Brussels, now write:—

"Unless we get more assistance hundreds of thousands of the seven million people still in Belgium will actually starve. At least a million and a half Belgians are now entirely destitute. With the rapid exhaustion of the meat and vegetable supplies there will probably be, before harvest time, 2,500,000 in Belgium who must be fed and clothed solely by charity. The remaining 4,500,000 will get their pitiful daily allowance of bread through the Commission and will pay for it. Will you help us to keep the destitute alive?"

To this question there can only be one answer. Having satisfied themselves that His Majesty's Government saw no objection, the undersigned have formed the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, in the confident belief that the people of the British Empire will not allow the bulk of the Belgian nation to die for lack of bread.

In providing a national channel for every part of the British Empire through which benevolence to meet this emergency shall directly and safely reach the Belgians in Belgium, it is also intended to consolidate the existing philanthropic efforts in this direction.

As it is obviously impossible for any British subject to enter the occupied part of Belgium, the representatives of the neutral Commission will distribute the relief purchased from the National Committee's funds. Mr. Whitlock, the American Minister in Brussels, on March 29th, wrote as follows:—

"I am glad to be able to say that there is not a single instance in which a pound of food sent under our guarantee has been touched by the German authorities."

In conjunction with the Belgian "Comite de Securs" and under the supervision of neutral Americans actually in Belgium, a system of distribution has been organised so perfectly as to make it almost physically impossible for a German soldier to touch one loaf of Belgian bread. All the neutral authorities on the spot are convinced that if the supplies of food to Belgium are discontinued the Germans will act up to their declaration that they will not, or cannot, save the seven million people from starving to death.

To keep body and soul together in the 1,500,000 who are now utterly destitute £500,000 a month is required. The desolating hand of war has throttled Belgium's industries and pauperised almost a third of her population. In Liege 30,000 women, old men, children and cripples daily line up to get their half-pound of bread and their pint of soup. In Malines, 25,000 out of 40,000 are entirely destitute; in Brussels nearly 250,000 Belgians wait every day for their bread of tears. Babies and children are barely being kept alive for want of milk. So it is throughout all the country where those who stayed and bravely faced the invader are now dependent upon the mercy of the world. And if that mercy is denied, the amazing self-restraint of these seven million people will collapse. Under the impelling anguish of hunger they may be tempted to strike, desperately, but with tragic unarmed futility, and will be shot down, like so many wild creatures, in streets that were lost by sacrifice as noble as the world has ever known.

Only organised effort on an unprecedented scale will avert this tragedy. In caring for the 200,000 Belgian refugees now in this country, we are apt to forget that the great bulk of the Belgian nation—at least seven millions of them—are living under conditions of such misery as can scarcely be conceived by a people who, like ourselves, have been spared the horrors of invasion.

Faced with a situation from which there is no immediate escape, deprived of their freedom, the people of desolated Belgium only ask from us enough bread to keep themselves alive. Shall it ever be said that we denied them this?

Food cannot be exported from this country to Belgium, but the donations so urgently needed to buy it should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. The working expenses of the National Committee have all been generously provided for, and every penny or every pound received by the Treasurer will, without any deduction whatever, reach the long-suffering Belgians in the form of food.—Yours, etc.,

Charles Johnston, Lord Mayor of London, Chairman,
Randall Cantuar,
Francis Cardinal Bourne,
Thomas Nicol, Moderator, Church of Scotland,
Jos. Compton-Rickett, President, Free Church, Council,
J. H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi,
W. A. M. Goode, Hon. Secretary,
Norfolk,
Lansdowne,
Rosebery,
Bryce,
Arthur Henderson,
John E. Redmond,
A. Shirley Benn, Hon. Treasurer.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE BRITON.

ENGLISH CUP TIES IN GERMAN PRISON CAMP.

The sporting proclivities of the British soldier and sailor will out, even behind barbed wire entanglements surrounding a prison camp in Germany. An interesting account has been sent home by Mr. Harry Hall, of the British steamer Treglisson, who is a prisoner at Ruhleben, of the "English Cup" ties played there some time ago. He says it was quite a good series of games. The final was refereed by Wolstenholme, late of Everton. Tottenham Hotspur had the assistance of Steve Bloomer, the famous International Edwin Dutton, late of Newcastle and Mills, who has played for Preussen at goal. Bloomer was back, and Dutton outside left. The other finalist was Oldham Athletic, a scratch team of Public School boys. It was captained by T. Wyndham Richards, who leads one of the Cardiff clubs, and included A. Belmont and R. F. Kindersley, of Eton. The final was watched by about 2,000 spectators. The results were as follows:

First Round.

Blackburn Rovers 5, Newcastle United 0; Oldham Athletic 7, West Bromwich Albion 0; Tottenham Hotspur 4, Manchester City 2; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Sheffield United 1; Sunderland 3, Burnley 0; Manchester United 5, Everton 2; Bradford City 6, Aston Villa 2; Chelsea 3, Liverpool 0.

Second Round.

Sunderland 2, Blackburn Rovers 1; Tottenham Hotspur 8, Manchester United 4; Oldham Athletic 5, Bradford City 4; Chelsea 8, Sheffield Wednesday 1.

Semi-Final.

Oldham Athletic 3, Sunderland 1; Tottenham Hotspur 4, Chelsea 2.

Final.

Tottenham Hotspur 9, Oldham Athletic 2.

"A USELESS AND MISLEADING REPORT"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the Government's Report on the oil-pressing industry of this Presidency was first published a few months ago, the attitude of the local press was, without a single exception, like that expressed in the Gujrati proverb "Bavo bolyo ane bodki nachi." Your correspondent as well as yourself are, therefore, to be congratulated on the boldness with which you have subjected the said Report to severe, though frank and outspoken, criticism. The inquiry was mainly instituted with a view to suggesting means of improving the condition of the oil milling industry. As a responsible officer of one of the largest oil mills in this Presidency, I must confess I fail to find any practical suggestion therein. As your critic rightly observes, the Report is merely a jumble of facts and figures pirated from existing literature and arranged without tact so that, instead of improving on the originals, the author has launched us into a jungle of the wildest nonsense. You have characterised the Report as useless and misleading and the action of Government and the local press in recommending a careful perusal of such bombast is an insult to the practical oil-miller to whom the Report offers a good deal of grand-motherly advice without telling him in the least the things he exactly wants to know. Some of the suggestions in the Report are contradictory, as for instance, those in relation to the improvement of the Ghanchis and the larger mills. On the face of it, it is apparent that the interests of these two classes are conflicting, and any student of industrialism can see that the one must wipe out the other sooner or later. Just as the power loom has displaced the hand loom, the presses are, in course of time, bound to drive the ghanis to the wall. Well may the expert lament the gradual passing of the ghanchi yeomanry, but his suggestions to maintain them in a flourishing condition simultaneously with the larger power concerns are absurd and opposed to economic principles.

Why is the Expeller machine so much tom-tommed in the Report? One might assume by the way in which the Expeller occurs here, and everywhere in the Report that the expert was the sole-agent for the sale of this machine in India, Burmah and Ceylon. Did the Government know, at the time of his appointment or even thereafter, that the expert had a pecuniary interest in pushing the Expellers? If they did, was it proper on their part to entrust to such a man the task of an important and independent industrial survey? The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who put a couple of questions in the Legislative Council in August last year concerning the expert and his work, might well elicite this information from Government. If it be urged that a machinery dealer was better able to undertake an industrial survey, I should think an assistant of Marshall's or Duncan, Stratton's would have served the purpose better for the simple reason that these firms are longer in the business, and have, in the archives of their cupboards, volumes of statistical and technical information which would have furnished a complete data for an extensive inquiry. Even now, an oil-miller can get more information from these firms than is to be found scattered in the 85 foolscap folios bound together under the Government's blue cover.—Yours etc.,

OIL MILLER,

Bombay, May 21.

SELLING REVOLVERS TO BENGALI YOUTHS.

CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY GUARD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Mr. Waddel, Additional Magistrate of Dacca, yesterday commenced the hearing of the case in which DeCruz, a Railway Guard, is charged under the Arms Act with selling revolvers to Bengalee youths without a license.

Police Inspector Profulla Sen examined by the prosecution said that on certain information he introduced himself to the accused as the brother of an accused in the Dacca Conspiracy and other political cases and purchased from DeCruz a revolver with marked currency notes for consideration money. Five other witnesses who deposed to the recovery of the marked currency notes generally supported the prosecution case. The case is proceeding.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON IPSWICH.

BOMBS DROPPED ON BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL BURNT DOWN.

(Later than the Mail.)

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Ipswich wired on April 30:—

German aircraft early this morning again raided East Anglia.

Shortly after midnight the hostile raider passed over the town of Ipswich from an easterly direction and dropped three bombs on the outskirts of the town.

Three houses in Brookshall-road were set on fire by incendiary shells, and another fell in Waterloo-street without doing any material damage.

Walter Mullet, a night watchman, who was sitting round his fire in Gaye-street heard the airship coming from the direction of Felixstowe. "It was just ten minutes past twelve o'clock" he said, "when the rumbling noise of something alike a huge motor-car met my ears.

"A few minutes later I heard four loud bangs! I wondered what was the matter. Then a bright light lit the whole place up. It came from the sky, and I am sure it must have been a searchlight. Looking in the direction of the noise I saw a blaze on the skyline. I knew at once it must have been a Zeppelin."

In Waterloo-street the bombs fell harmlessly in the roadway, causing no injury to life and no damage to property beyond a small hole in the roadway. The district is a densely populated one on the western out the intended destination of the incendiary bombs was the electric power station, which is distant some 500 or 600 yards.

The flames, completely enveloped three small artisans' cottages, Nos. 56, 58 and 60, Brookshall-road. Apparently the bombs which caused the blaze fell through the back bedroom of No. 58 through a looking-glass and dressing-table, again through the floor and into the kitchen, where the fire was kindled.

The house and its neighbours were immediately set alight, and at a quarter to one the whole place was in flames.

Mr. W. T. Easey, of No. 58, Brookshall-road, gave me the following narrative:—

"I had turned into bed at 11 p. p.m., and was sound asleep, when just after midnight I heard a buzzing noise, which woke me up with a start. In a few moments I heard a bang. At once I came to the conclusion that a bomb had struck the house. The windows were shattered, and soon there was a smell of burning wood. I rushed my wife out into the street and returned for my little boy, who was sleeping in the back bedroom, through which the bomb fell.

"It wrecked the furniture completely, and when I entered the room the flames were already commencing to dart up through the hole made. My boy had just been awakened by the noise and rushed into my arms. Happily I was able to remove him to a neighbour's house in safety. We had a miraculous escape and are exceedingly thankful for it."

DAMAGE AT BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

The correspondent at Bury St. Edmunds wired on April 30 as follows:—

An aircraft believed to be a Zeppelin arrived here from the direction of Ipswich just before one o'clock this morning. It passed right over the town, and turned back and hovered for several minutes over the centre district. Bombs were dropped and several serious fires were caused.

The first bomb fell near the Butter Market on the premises of Mr. J. Day, bootmaker, which burst into flames in a moment. The property here is very old, and it fell an easy prey to the flames. At one time it was feared that the whole thoroughfare might go. The places involved are the boot shop, a milliner's shop, a stationery shop, and part of the Suffolk Hotel, which is one of the finest buildings in the town.

The second bomb was on St. Andrew's Hall, which has been gutted, as has also Pettitt's Garage, a new building adjacent. A large number of valuable motor-cars were saved.

The Zeppelin appeared to be quartering the town in a systematic manner, and dropped a third bomb in York-road. I should say that this was the farthest point inland that the aircraft came. It returned in the direction of Ipswich and the coast again.

Possibly the object of the bomb-throwing in the centre of the town was the Corn Exchange, a very fine building. There were three loud explosions. There was no mistaking the aircraft. It was a brilliant night and its outline could be clearly seen.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri an application for bail was made on behalf of Edward Sandeman Ellis, who was committed yesterday to the High Court Sessions on a charge of bigamy.

The Standing Counsel in opposing the application said that if released on bail it was apprehended the accused would not be found again and might interfere with the complainant and her witnesses.

His Lordship directed the accused to be released on furnishing two securities of Rs. 200 each. He was directed to report himself to his Solicitor every two days and to report to the Public Prosecutor any change of residence.

The accused was further directed to give an undertaking that he would not interfere with the complainant and her witnesses.

A FOOL'S PARADISE.

HUNGARIAN MISCONCEPTIONS OF THE WAR.

PRZEMYSL A RUDE AWAKENING.

The "Morning Post" publishes the following notes of a Hungarian lady who has just returned to England after a journey through Germany and Austria-Hungary.

When one enters Hungary with all the sinister impressions accumulated in Austria and sees the difference between the Austrians and Hungarians, which is almost the same as that between Germany and Austria, one begins to feel the truth of Kossuth's words, that "we are chained to a corpse, and the odour of decay is killing us too." To see both these countries and their people within forty-eight hours is to realise that Kossuth's words were never so true as they are to-day. Hungarians were sacrificing their best and their all, but the soldiers went to the front singing, with the spirit of youth and happiness, the regiments and small detachments marching in the streets were cheered, and (this was before the fall of Przemysl) the Hungarians were absolutely confident of victory. In Austria people abandoned the hope of it, in Hungary they firmly believed in it, as they believed in the impregnability of that Galician fortress. It is difficult to describe with what absolute confidence they looked towards Przemysl. Two days before it fell the "Pesti Hirlap" wrote that it would hold out another two years. And the people believed it, as they believed in everything told them officially. They believed in the Germans, admiring them as much as they despised the Austrians. With the fall of Przemysl they lost all faith in official statements in military critics, in generalship, in the papers, they lost even their faith in ultimate victory, and their last hope is Germany, whom they look upon as the one who has not deceived them as yet. Von Hindenburg is a promise, a star of hope, and only Germans are worthy of a Hungarian tap on the shoulder, the rest are—Turks.

Yet the ten days I spent at Budapest, the city I loved so deeply, the place where I spent the happiest years of my life, these ten days seemed the most terrible and most depressing period of it. Everybody was in mourning, everybody had lost someone, friends had disappeared as if they had never existed; a long list of relatives, friends, young and old, were to be found on the "Lists of Honour." Boys of seventeen, who seemed playful urchins a year or so ago, were now in ragged uniform, returned from the front already, yellow and aged and frostbitten. Add to this the poverty and misery of the poorer classes and the hidden misery of the middle-classes, and some idea of the conditions in Budapest will be gained.

At that time the bread and flour scarcity had not been felt so keenly as it was later on, but the crisis was even then rapidly approaching and the whole civil administration was in a muddle, for prices rose day after day, and the fear of a catastrophe as to foodstuff was evident everywhere.

CLINGING TO HOPE.

The general impression of the first few days was that of an unfortunate and misery-stricken population, who still presented a brave front and endured sacrifices in the hope that victory was not far off and that ample recompense would follow. It was easy to see that the people were misled as to the progress of the war, for they never heard of a defeat. Like the Germans, the Hungarians were always and everywhere victorious, and the Turks were punishing the Russians and the English in Egypt. Only to some journalists and politicians is the real situation known; the "man in the street" is convinced that everything is going on well, and that "we only need to hold out another three or four months."

I went one day to the Abbazia Café, frequented in peace time by journalists, lawyers, and politicians—in fact, the intellectual aristocracy of Budapest. Soon a dozen friends found their way to my table there, to hear about England and Germany. In Germany people were utterly un-informed as to the position of England and the sentiments of British people, but these intellectuals, with the exception of a few journalists who read English newspapers regularly, were absolutely ignorant of the real situation in the West. They believed that a loaf of bread in London costs two shillings, and were perfectly confident that, as the result of the submarine blockade, England was starving and was contemplating suing for peace. Whenever I asserted that Hungary was deceived as to the truth, or ignorant of the real state of affairs, my interlocutors fell back on Przemysl. "The Russians cannot take it and never will," they affirmed. Another remark was: "We shall be victorious, and after the war Count Tisza will bring Austria to her knees, and a great and happy Hungary will emerge from this upheaval." They have confidence in the strong hand of Tisza, they look up to the Independence leaders, and trust the Hungarian soldiers and the German generals. But they place no trust and faith in Austrian generalship or the Austrian Army.

This was the general feeling before the fall of Przemysl. To give an idea how sentiment changed afterwards, I may mention that two weeks after the fall of the fortress the same gentleman, a barrister, who was so confident regarding Przemysl, wrote in a letter: "The only thing we have hope in now is an early peace and the reawakening of human sentiment in ourselves and our enemies. I hope that good will come after all this misery and that an end will be put to the anxiety and infinite despair over the miserable state of our fellow-creatures. I cannot repress my optimism, however, though sometimes the darkest of shadows seem to envelope us."

LONDON LETTER.

THE NATIONAL TEMPER

EVERY ENEMY ENTERPRISE A TONIC

GRAVITY OF THE ORDEAL NOW REALISED

PERSONAL ATTACKS ON MINISTERS

GOVERNMENT AND DRINK.

Writing on April 30th our London correspondent's comments on the situation show that the forces tending towards a reconstruction of the Government were at work then. "Personal assaults on the Heads of Departments" had taken the place of party warfare and attacks on Ministers were growing more constant and pointed.

At the time the letter was written it was believed that German warships were shelling Dunkirk. Every incident of this sort, says our correspondent, but heightens the national temper, which is now more sober, more determined and more concentrated on the war than ever.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 30.

As I write the afternoon placards are shouting forth the news of the shelling of Dunkirk, which follows hard upon the latest air raid upon East Anglia. For a few moments people wonder how in the world enemy warships can manage to get down to the Straits of Dover, pour shells into a French port, and get away again. A little reflection, however, supplies the answer. Even the British Fleet is not ubiquitous. It cannot cover all the seas. It cannot frustrate every raiding squadron. And, equally important, it cannot maintain a blockade close in shore, for that is the submarine's peculiar domain. We shall have more of such enterprises: of that there can be no manner of doubt. As the pressure upon Germany in the field becomes more exigent, as the failure of the submarine warfare either to prevent the transport of troops or to hamper the merchant marine becomes more manifest, the enemy will grow more adventurous in the air and will take more risks with his navy. The near future, accordingly, may bring a good deal more liveliness to the British coasts, and the war, in this way as in some others, be brought nearer as the old saying is, to men's business and bosoms.

THE TEMPER OF ENGLAND.

The thing to emphasise in all this is that more desperate enterprises on the enemy's part, new or unexpected developments of every kind, have but one effect upon the national temper. They act as a strong tonic or astringent. It would be difficult to imagine any event, any experience which the enemy could inflict, that would have any other effect than this. And here is the real argument against the conduct of the War Office with regard to concealment of events in the field. The country, there can be no doubt, suffers through the policy of partial silence. A knowledge of the truth is the most powerful of all the stimulants to resolution and endurance, and the Government, one may hope, will come to realise this in the near future. Your correspondent has just returned to England after an absence of some months in America, and on coming back there is one thing that strikes him more forcibly than anything else,—the heightened spirit of the nation. It could hardly be said even after six months of war, that the English people as a whole had arrived at any complete realisation of the ordeal through which they have been called upon to pass. "Business as usual," as one mentor of the week has been pointing out, was a maxim too often linked with "Pleasure as usual," and there was far too general an inclination to be content with Mr. Lloyd George's "Victory as usual."

THE NATION AT WAR.

We are unquestionably moving away from this somewhat complacent temper. Light-hearted the English people always are in the main,—despite the long-established superstition to the contrary. But everybody, even the least thoughtful amongst us, has come to realise something of the tremendous issue. The new armies are going out. If not at this moment, then certainly before another fortnight has gone by, we shall have a full million men in France and Belgium. This number will include, besides practically the whole of the Regular Army, many divisions of the Territorials and the new national army created by recruitment from every class of the community. Tens of thousands of the finest lads of English breed will have gone. There will not be a family in the country from which toll has not been taken; this means that, as the great new driving movement is resumed and continued, death and wounds, in one form or another, will touch almost every family group in the Kingdom. You can perhaps envisage the result in respect of the national spirit. For the first time, literally, in its long history, England as a nation is at war. And Europe will know what that means.

An illustration of the new temper comes to us at Home in all the personal accounts of Neuve Chapelle. The victory was as we now know bought with a very heavy loss of life. Indeed, the British Army lost in this terrific engagement almost as many men as were sacrificed on the field throughout the whole South African War. Yet the effect upon the troops, as described by "Eye-Witness," was miraculous. The army after Neuve Chapelle was transformed in spirit and outlook. It was "bucked up" almost beyond realisation. And so both it and the nation will be by every event, though involving heavy payment in life and limb, which helps to break down the stagnation of trench warfare and suggests advance towards the goal.

THE GOVERNMENT AND DRINK.

A very unusual degree of interest attached to the declaration by Mr. Lloyd George yesterday of the Government's policy with respect to the drink problem. To-day, the newspaper comments provide instructive reading, for, truth to tell, the upshot is very far from what in the fervour of the discussion started by the King's celebrated letter, we had been led to expect. This situation altogether has been extraordinarily obscured. Two months ago Mr. Lloyd George threw the nation into a ferment by the speech in which he declared that drink, which was greatly retarding the production of war munitions was a more dangerous enemy than the German arms. The Government he announced, was going to do something, and was going to do it drastically and at once. Then came the King's lead, the talk of prohibition, and the discussion upon the alternative scheme of State purchase and control of the drink supply. Everybody as Mr. Lloyd George said, was agreed as to the evil until the possible remedies began to be considered. Then arose the cry of difficulties,—hard enough, the Chancellor of the Exchequer added, to make him take a political pledge, never to touch drink again. But what principally complicated the issue? There were many influences. For example: the vast power exercised by the Trade; the competing interests of whisky and beer; the danger of arousing the working-classes by the suggestion that the more privileged were libelling their character and preparing to attack their liberties; the suspicion that overwork and emotional strain, inevitable in war time, might be the most important factor in the situation; the knowledge that the country was not ready for Prohibition, or for State Purchase, and that the public house simply could not be abolished because it is the only social institution existing for a very large part of the British public.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROPOSALS.

In the event, Prohibition was dropped almost as soon as it was mentioned. State Purchase held the field a little longer. It began to be known that the leaders of the Opposition were prepared to support it; indeed, that they would be ready to give their support to any measure upon which the Government should decide. More than this: it was understood that some of the most rigid leaders of the Temperance,—that is the Teetotal,—party had been persuaded into agreement with State Purchase: a conversion which three months ago would have been deemed miraculous. Well, as it turned out, the Government was not proposing either Prohibition or State Purchase. The actual measure was decided upon only a few hours before Mr. Lloyd George unfolded it to the House of Commons. And now the various parties and interests are at work, furiously debating the new questions provoked by a set of proposals bearing very little relation to the revolutionary notions amidst which we were living excitedly a month ago. What will happen? No one knows or can guess. Some of the Opposition papers fall foul of the Government and insist that the Drink Bill must be dropped. Others take the line (so different from the normal party attitude) that the Government alone is in possession of all the facts and in a position to decide upon reforms. Meanwhile the public is puzzled by the undoubted conflict between the Prime Minister's position and that of Mr. Lloyd George. The former implied in his Newcastle speech that the men are working splendidly and that indulgence in drink was in no way hindering the production of war supplies. Mr. Lloyd George on the contrary, repeats and amplifies his original statements; quotes figures, which appear to admit of no argument and submits his Bill as the irreducible minimum. One thing may be taken as certain. The introduction of a measure touching the most controversial and perilous of all social subjects will stimulate the attacks upon Ministers which during the past few weeks have been growing more constant and pointed. The Government clearly is in for a hard time. Instead of regular party warfare we are in for a period of personal assaults upon the heads of departments; and every incident of the war, every fresh difficulty in the management of affairs at Home, will spur the malcontents on to new enterprises.

A RESPIRATOR IN USE.

Photo by Central News.

As a protection against the asphyxiating gas now being employed by the Germans.

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LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

115 WITNESS EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 21.

The special Commissioners who are trying the Lahore conspiracy case met again on yesterday at 10 a.m. The accused and counsel were present as before.

Sardar Sukha Singh stated that of the 1,000 copies of Bhai Parmanand's proscribed "Tarikh-i-Hind" the police recovered 28 copies from Pindi Das, one of the agitators who had been prosecuted for sedition and convicted on a previous occasion. The remaining copies had been already disposed of by sale, etc.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. S. N. Sahai. Witness put in the search list showing the articles found in Bhai Parmanand's house and the shop at the time of his arrest on a charge of joining the conspiracy for murder and dacoity. Witness asked Parmanand about two notes found on Jaggat Singh and Bhai replied that as he had been arrested he did not like to give any reply to the question without consulting his counsel. Witness did not find any entries of large amounts in Parmanand's books except amounts shown as transferred to Counsel Mr. R. N. Sahai. In reply to Mr. Puri he stated that the jailor Ram Ditta Mal was generally present whenever witness went to the Montgomery Jail to interview the interned emigrants.

Dr. M. Alam also cross-examined the witness. He said that he was present at the docks when the Komagata Maru, arrived in India.

In reply to one of the Commissioners witness explained that he had learnt from Indar Singh that Parmanand (2) was also known as Barman Singh, Nawab Khan as Nabbu Khan and Jaggat Singh as Jaggat Ram.

Zaildar Sham Singh detailed the circumstances of the finding of a wooden box containing two pistols and some cartridges belonging to one of the accused at the house of his uncle.

So far 115 witnesses have given their evidence.

ARRESTED AFTER THREE YEARS.

ALLEGED FRAND ON RANI OF VELLORE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 21.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, yesterday one S. Krishnamachari of Cocanada was charged with forging the signature of the Rani of South Vellore. The allegations against the accused are briefly as followes:—He is the brother of an agent of the Rani of South Vellor at Cocanada, the latter's estate being in the hands of the Court of Wards. In February 1912 a registered letter containing a cheque for Rs. 1,500 on the Bank of Madras was addressed to the Rani by the Collector of Godavari District. The accused appears to have had previous knowledge of the contents of this letter and by some contrivance managed to intercept it, having forged the Rani's signature. He is alleged to have pressented the cheque at the head office of the Bank of Madras on 19th February 1912 and to have had it cashed. He then absconded and managed to evade the police for over three years. As he was only arrested on 15th instant at Cocanada and brought down to Madras, in order to enable the police to institute further enquiries the case stands adjourned to the 9th proximo, while the accused has been released on bail on personal security of Rs. 2,000 with two other sureties of Rs. 1,500 each.

Surendranath Banerjee, an alleged political suspect, was arrested by the C. I. D. the other day and was escorted up to Benares in charge of an European Guard where he was made over to the police. It is understood that he is suspected of being connected in some of the recent political offences in the Punjab.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

CHARGE AGAINST A RANGOON FIRM'S MANAGER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 21.

After 35 sittings the case for the prosecution against H. C. Elsey, late Departmental Manager of Messrs. Graham and Co., who was alleged to have falsified the books of the firm to the extent of over 21 lakhs of rupees, was closed yesterday. The accused put in a lengthy written statement denying all the allegations made against him. He had nothing to do with the accounts which were kept by the Accounts Department under the head bookkeeper Tinkouri Babu. He denied having ever received a cheque for Rs. 2,02,405 from the Burma Rice and Trading Co. It was received by the Accounts Department direct and entered in the cash book. He also denied having falsely made any entries or accounts with intent to defraud or ever did or tried or write anything with the intention of deceiving the Head Office in Glasgow. As to the state of Molla, Daweed Sons and Co.'s account, he had no hand the writinp of any of the semi-official correspondence for Smith.

The accused was examined at great length. The examination, which was not over, will be resumed to-day.

NEW SCHOOL FOR CADETS AT QUETTA.

FIFTY-ONE NEW ARRIVALS

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 21.

Fifty-one additional cadets arrived from England last evening and proceeded to Quetta by special train to join the new Indian Sandhurst there. This makes a total of ninety-nine cadets who will be under training at Quetta.

DAN, V.C.

HOW TWO CHUMS FACED DEATH.

There is a great story in the way Sergeant-Major Harry Daniels, of the 2nd Rifle Brigade—Dan, as the whole regiment call him—won the Victoria Cross at Neuve-Chapelle.

For most conspicuous bravery on March 12, 1915, at Neuve-Chapelle. When their battalion was impeded in the advance to the attack by the wire entanglements, and subjected to a very severe machine-gun fire, these two men voluntarily rushed in front and succeeded in cutting the wires. They were both wounded at once, and Corporal Noble has since died of his wounds.

Such is the official account.

The 2nd Rifle Brigade had gone through the hottest fighting of the great battle of Neuve Chapelle. On March 12 they pressed forward till before them, forty yards away, were the wire entanglements of the enemy. These had got to be cut. Sergeant-Major Daniels volunteered to attempt this. "Come along, Tom," he called to Corporal Noble. The two men for months had been inseparable in all the dangerous duties of patrol work at night, and Noble without hesitation joined his chum.

Lying on their backs, they cut the lower wire. A bullet struck Daniels in the thigh and he fell. Four or five minutes later he heard a gasp and called out, "What's up, Tom? Noble's voice, very faint, called back, "I am hit in the chest, old man." These were Noble's last words. He became unconscious and soon after he died. In a shell hole Daniels remained until dusk. Then he began to drag himself towards the British trenches.

At Hammersmith Infirmary on Thursday, where Sergeant-Major Daniels is recovering, there was great enthusiasm.

At first the new V.C. was unwilling to tell anything about the "little affair at Neuve-Chapelle." He was eager to say everything to the credit of Corporal Noble.

"Noble and I had done everything together since we went out in November. I trusted him and he trusted me. It was hot work, but the worst moment was when I heard my poor chum call out that he was hit in the chest. I am more glad about Noble's V. C. than I am about my own."

It was not until Thursday that Daniels learnt of his V.C.

I was reading "The Daily Mail" at breakfast, and my eye was caught by my own name. I 'lay low and said nuffin,' though my heart was beating hard. T another man who was reading the pap rned to me quite excited. 'Your nan aniels, isn't it? You're Sergeant-Major aniels of the Rifle Brigade? You've got the V.C.' I looked at my paper. 'Yes, I reckon it must be me.'"

A LONELY HERO.

Private Buckingham, a hero of Neuve-Chapelle and Leicestershire's first V.C., was left unprovided for at the age of six. When fifteen he joined the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment. His only relative is a brother in the Navy, and his only home is the Cottage Home of the Leicester Board of Guardians at Countesthorpe where he was staying when he read the news of his V.C., in the newspaper. Private Buckingham was awarded his V.C. for acts of bravery and devotion to duty in rescuing and rendering aid to the wounded while exposed to heavy fire, especially at Neuve-Chapelle on March 10 and 12.

Private Jacob Rivers, of the Sherwood Foresters, one of the Neuve-Chapelle V.C.s, was born in Bridgegate, Derby, where his mother still lives. He was born thirty-four years ago, and after serving with the Royal Scots Fusiliers he became a labourer in a Midland ballast train, but when war broke out he at once re-enlisted and was passed into the Sherwood Foresters.

Rivers, who is one of the three dead V. C's. won his honour for throwing bombs on the enemy at close quarters.

The total mortality from plague in India during the week ending May was 15,666 seizures resulting in 13,676 deaths. Deaths in the provinces were as follows:—Bombay 334, Madras 6, Bengal 5, Bihar and Orissa 240, United Provinces 985, Punjab 11,704, Burma 52, Central Provinces 81 and Frontier Province 51.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Campbell, Camerons.
Lieut.-Colonel W. Garner, Middlesex.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Henderson, Durhams.
Major G. Bridgman, Middlesex.
Major G. A. Egerton, 19th Hussars.
Major E. W. Plummer, Artillery.
Major J. B. Muir, Black Watch.
Major E. Tosh, Black Watch.
Major J. S. Rogers, Medicals.
Quarter-Master and Honorary Major J. C. Duff.
Lieutenant A. Gordon-Cumming, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant J. D. Scott, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. Shove, Artillery.

MISSING.

Lieut.-Colonel S. Enderby, Northumberlands.
Major J. C. Lancaster, Warwicks.
Major A. B. Stone, Cheshires.
Captain J. Foucar, 12th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant E. O. Black, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant A. Gray, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant J. Wallace, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant H. West Black Watch.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant J. L. Johnston, Oxford and Bucks.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED NOT KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Cadogan, Welsh Fusiliers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Lieutenant G. Blackett, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant J. O. Wilson, Durhams.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain B. S. Parker, Hampshires.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel Clark, Argylls.
Captain E. G. Dashwood, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain L. Farquharson, Royal Scots.
Captain H. Goodbody, Leinsters.
Captain G. H. Merrimee Artillery.
Lieutenant A. T. Cree, Durhams.
Lieutenant F. R. Hutton, Argylls.
Lieutenant J. A. C. Inglis, Highland Light.
Second-Lieutenant J. R. Anderson, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant G. Ayres, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant G. Birrell, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant G. Cottrell, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. Gibb, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant R. Nisbit, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant H. Stewart, Durhams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major C. Conyers, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain C. R. Saunders, 4th Londons.
Captain W. A. Taylor, South Lancs.
Lieutenant J. Fletcher, 7th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant M. K. Anderson, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant N. Forbes, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. Lomax, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant G. Peake, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant D. Pretty, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant A. Vansittart, 11th Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Williams, Monmouthshires.

CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant Fentoun Erskine, Royal Marines.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General Trotman, Royal Marines.

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Continued on 6th Column.

STEMMING THE GERMAN TIDE.

TURNING POINT IN BATTLE OF YPRES.

AIRMAN'S SELF-SACRIFICE AT COURTRAI.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following despatch from the "Eye-Witness" with the British Expeditionary Force was issued on May 2:—

April 30.

As has been gathered from the last summary the assaults, accompanied with gas, were not made on every position of the front held by the British to the north of Ypres at the same time. At one point it was not until the early morning of Saturday, April 21, that the Germans brought this method into operation against a section of our lines not far from our left flank.

Late on Thursday afternoon the men here saw portions of the French retiring some distance to west and observed a cloud of vapour rolling along the ground southwards behind them. Our position was then shelled with high explosives until 8 p.m.

On Friday also it was bombarded for some hours, the Germans firing poison shells for one hour. Their infantry, who were entrenched about 120 yards away, evidently expected some result from the use of the latter, for they put their heads above the parapets as if to see what the effect had been on our men, and at intervals opened rapid rifle fire. The wind, however, was strong and dissipated the fumes quickly. Our troops did not suffer seriously from the noxious effect, and the enemy did not attempt any advance.

On Saturday morning, just about dawn, an airship appeared east of our line at this point and dropped four red stars which floated downwards slowly some distance before they died out. When our men again turned to their front it was to find the German trenches rendered invisible by a wall of greenish-yellow vapour, similar to that observed on Thursday afternoon, which was bearing down upon them on the breeze. Through this the Germans started shooting.

During Saturday they employed stupefying gas on several occasions in this quarter, but did not press on very quickly. One reason for this given by a German prisoner is that many of the enemy's infantry were so affected by the fumes that they could not advance.

THE TURNING POINT.

To continue the narrative from the night of Sunday, April 25, at 12-30 a.m. If, in face of repeated attacks, our infantry fell back from part of the Grafenstafel ridge north-west of Zonnebeke, and the line then ran some distance along the south bank of the little Haanebeek stream, the situation along the Yperlee Canal remained practically unchanged.

When the morning of Monday dawned the Germans, who had been seen massing at St. Julien and to the east of the village on the previous evening, made several assaults, which grew more and more fierce as the hours passed, but reinforcements were sent up and the position secured. Farther east, however, our line was pierced near Broodseinde, and a small body of the enemy established themselves in a portion of our trenches.

In the afternoon a strong combined counter-attack was delivered by the French and British along the whole front from Steenstraat to the east of St. Julien, accompanied by a violent bombardment. This moment, so far as can be judged at present, marked the turning point of the battle, for although it effected no great change in the situation, it caused a definite check to the enemy's offensive, relieved pressure, and gained a certain amount of ground.

GREAT ARTILLERY DUEL.

During this counter-atack guns concentrated by both sides on this comparatively narrow front poured in a great volume of fire. From the right came the roar of the British batteries, from the left the rolling thunder of the "75's," and every now and then above the turmoil rose a dull boom as a huge howitzer shell burst in the vicinity of Ypres.

On the right our infantry stormed the German trenches close to St. Julien, and in the evening gained the southern outskirts of the village. In the centre they captured trenches a little to the south of the Bois des Cuisiniers, west of St. Julien, and still farther west more trenches were taken.

This represented an advance of some 600 or 700 yards, but the gain in ground could not at all points be maintained. Opposite St. Julien we fell back from the village to a position just south of the place and in front of the Bois des Cuisiniers, and on the left of the line a similar retirement took place, the enemy making extensive use of his gas cylinders and machine-guns, placed in farms or at other points of vantage. None the less, the situation at nightfall was more satisfactory than it had been. We were holding our own well all along the line, and had made progress at some points on the right. The enemy's attacks on the front of Grafenstafel ridge had all been repulsed.

In the meantime the French had achieved some success, having retaken Lizerne and also trenches round Het Sas. They captured some 250 prisoners and made progress all along the west bank of the canal.

Heavy as were our losses during the day, there is little doubt that the enemy suffered terribly, both sides attacking at different points. Fighting was conducted very largely in the open, and the close formations of the Germans on several occasions presented excellent targets to our artillery, which did not fail to seize its opportunities.

Nothing in particular occurred during the night, and Tuesday morning found our troops occupying the following positions north of Zonnebeke:—

The right of the line still held the eastern end of the Grafenstafel ridge; but from here it bent south-westwards behind the Haanebeck stream, which it followed to a point about half a mile east of St. Julien. Thence it curved back again to the Vambeule Farm, on the Ypres-Poelcappelle road, running from here in a slight southerly curve to a point a little west of the Ypres-Langemarck-road, where it joined the French. In the last-mentioned quarter of the field it followed generally the line of a low ridge running west to east.

On the French front the Germans had been cleared from the west bank of the canal except at one point, Steenstraat, where they continued to hold the bridge head.

About 1 p.m. a counter-attack was made by us all along the line between the canal and the Ypres-Poelcappelle road, and for about an hour we continued to make progress. Then the right and centre were checked, a little later the left also was held up, and the situation remained very much as it had been on the previous day.

The Germans were doubtless much encouraged by their initial success, and their previous boldness in attack was now matched by the stubborn manner in which they clung to their positions. In the evening the French stormed some trenches east of the canal, but were again checked by the enemy's gas cylinders.

The night passed quietly, and was spent by us in reorganising and consolidating our positions. The enemy did not interfere. This was not surprising, in view of the fact that by Tuesday evening they had been fighting over five days. Their state of exhaustion is confirmed by the statements made by prisoners captured by the French, who reported that the German losses had been very heavy.

On Wednesday there was a complete lull in this sector of our line. Shelling was less severe. Some fighting, however, occurred along the canal, the French taking over 100 prisoners.

Nothing of any importance has occurred on other parts of the front. On Tuesday at the railway triangle opposite Cuinchy, the south side of the embankment held by the Germans was blown up by our miners. On Wednesday a hostile aeroplane was forced to descend by our anti-aircraft guns. On coming down in the rear of the German lines it was at once fired upon and destroyed by our field artillery. Another hostile machine was brought down by rifle fire near Zonnebeke.

HEROIC AIRMAN'S DEATH.

Splendid work has been done during the past few days by our airmen, who have kept all the area behind the hostile lines under close observation. On Monday they bombed the stations of Staden, Thielt, Courtrai, Roubaix and other places, and located an armoured train near Langemarck, which was subsequently shelled and forced to retire.

There have been several successful conflicts in the air, on one occasion the pilot in a single-seater chasing a German machine to Roulers and forcing it to land.

The raid on Courtrai unfortunately cost the nation a very gallant life, but it will live as one of the most heroic episodes of the war. The aviator started on his enterprise alone in a biplane. On arrival at Courtrai he glided down to a height of 300 feet and dropped a large bomb or the railway junction. While he did this he was the target of hundreds of rifles, machine-guns and anti-aircraft armament, and he was severely wounded in the thigh. Though he might have saved his life by at once coming down in the enemy's lines, he decided to save his machine at all costs and made for the British lines.

Descending to a height of only 100 feet in order to increase his speed, he continued to fly and was again wounded, this time mortally. He still flew on, however, and without coming down at the nearest of our aerodromes, went all the way back to his own base, where he executed a perfect landing and made his report. He died in hospital not long afterwards.

The outstanding feature of the action in the past week has been the steadiness of our troops on the extreme left, but of the deeds of individual gallantry and devotion which have been performed it would be impossible to narrate the hundredth part.

At one place in this quarter a machine-gun was stationed in the angle of a trench when a German rush took place. One man after another of the detachment was shot, but the gun still continued in action, though five bodies lay around it.

When the sixth man took the place of his fallen comrades, of whom one was his brother, the Germans were still pressing on. He waited until they were only a few yards away, and then poured a stream of bullets on to the advancing ranks, which broke and fell back, leaving rows of dead. He was then wounded himself.

Under the hot fire to which our batteries were subjected in the early part of the engagement telephone wires were repeatedly cut. The wire connecting one battery with its observing officer was severed on nine separate occasions, and on each occasion repaired by a sergeant, who did the work out in the open under a perfect hail of shells.

TAKING OF LES ESPARGES BY THE FRENCH.

Photo by Wyndham.

The photo shows French soldiers in German made trenches at Les Esparges (the hill of mud)

GENERAL GALOPIN.

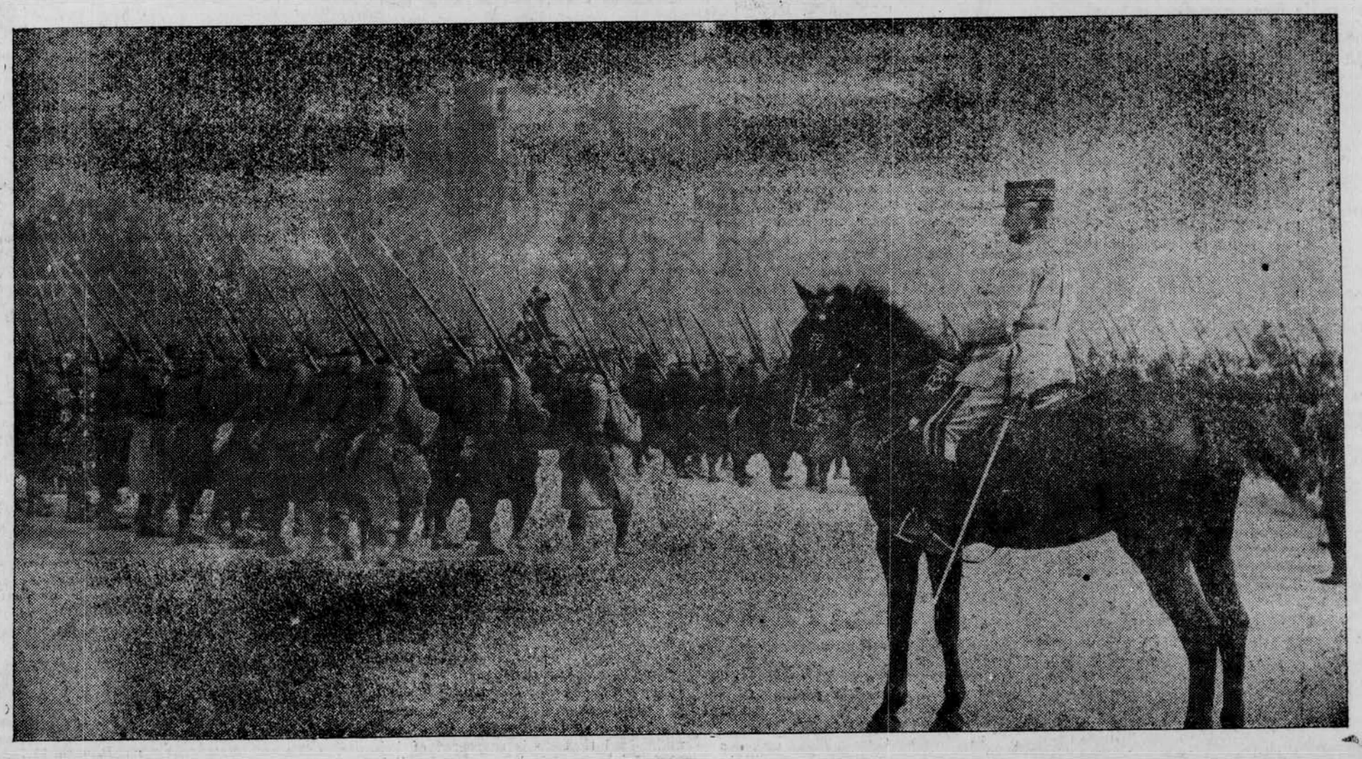

Photo by Wyndham.

The new Governor of Paris reviewing the Paris Garrison

" BOMBAY CHRONICLE " TRADE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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CALLOUSNESS OF GREED.

An Aberdeenshire farmer named James Fletcher, Logie Coldstone, was at Aberdeen recently fined £25 for starving his stock of horses and cattle. For the prosecution it was stated that the bones of some of the cattle were cutting through their skins. It was a scandalous case of cruelty brought about by sheer greed. The defendant was not in straitened circumstances as he had £600 in the bank, but apparently he thought oilcake and other feeding stuffs were too dear just now.

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HOW TO BE COMFORTABLE THOUGH HOT.

A Scientific Explanation of some paradoxes of the hot weather, and how to regulate your work and exercise to prevent ill-effects from the Heat.

People often wonder why sometimes they feel hotter with a comparatively low temperature of the air than is the case with a higher temperature. The mystery is explained in the following article by one who has made a study of such phenomena and explains why it is that we can sometimes work or take exercise with comparative immunity when the temperature of the air is abnormally high; while the same effort in a lower temperature proves exhausting and the reader is shown how to judge for himself when the state of the air is such as to require a quiescent condition of the human body, and when he may take exercise or do hard work with immunity.

The hot weather naturally sets people's minds thinking about the true test of temperature, as many must notice that, though the temperature registered by an ordinary thermometer may be comparatively low, they do not feel as confortable as on occasions when the temperature is higher. It is a common saying that the heat is much less bearable in October than the heat in May, though the temperature in Bombay is higher in May than it is in October. And the reason for that is clear if we proceed step by step in the explanation of the phenomena of heat to our minds.

We all know that the human body, when in a healthy state, maintains an almost uniform temperature in spite of violent changes in the temperature of its environment, that is to say in the temperature of the air. Here in Bombay we have changes in the temperature of the air which may be as much as 35 degrees F. in amplitude, ranging from 60 F. during some days in the cold weather to 95 degrees F. just before the bursting of the monsoon, and yet we see that the temperature of the healthy human body is always only 98.4 degrees F. as registered in a clinical thermometer. Net only that, this oscillation in the temperature of the air is not only an annual one, but it takes place almost every day, reaching its maximum at about 4 p.m. and its minimum in the small hours of the morning.

CLOTHING.

In considering the adjustment of the temperature of the body to its enviroment the air, we have to take into account the voluntary factor of clothing, but, with this limitation, that clothing is of much more importance in protecting the body from extreme cold than of guarding it against extreme heat. We cannot, as Sydney Smith lamented, take off our flesh on a warm day and have the pleasure of sitting in our bones. But leaving aside this effect of clothing we find that the body itself is so wondrously made that it contains a physiological adaptation whereby its temperature is kept uniform.

Whatever the reason whereby the temperature of the healthy body rises, Providence or if you like to call it so, Sovereign Nature herself supplies an increase of the means for the escape of heat. The hot blood instead of remaining inside the body floods the vessels of the skin and so increases the loss of heat by radiation and conduction, if the temperature of the outside air is lower than that of the body, and the breathing is also slightly increased alike in its depth and in its rate. But that is not all. The most important reason still remains behind. The skin is moistened by perspiration, and the evaporation of perspiration necessitates a large extraction of heat from the body. Man in this respect is specially favoured among the so called warm blooded animals. The only other animal which approaches him in the efficiency of what are called the sweat glands is the horse, and to this fact, quite as much as to its anatomical and muscular structure, is due the wonderful physical endurance of the horse, and the even more wonderful physical endurance of man. In animals that perspire but little, such as the cat, dog, cattle, and pigs, exertion, particularly in warm weather, always produces a rise in the temperature of the body which may be, and often is, fatal. But even in the case of man in the state of health, in spite of the high efficiency of his temperature, there are conditions that produce a mounting up of the heat in his body, or what may be called a physiological fever. Hence it is of supreme importance for medical practioners to treat fever, not as a disease but as a symptom. In the first place, very violent exertion may mean such an amount of oxidation of the blood that the heat formed thereby cannot leave the body fast enough by the ordinary channels of exit, not even by way of evaporating perspiration. For example, a healthy young athlete in a competition for a run of one mile, may develop a bodily temperature of 105 deg. F., even in relatively temperate climate, and 105 deg. F. is a thermometric reading which is usually associated with disease of a grievous nature. Fortunately, if the heat-escape from his body is normal, this rise of his temperature will not not do him any serious injury, as sheer physical exhaustion sets in, he is compelled to rest, oxidation is lessened, and the body rapidly regains its normal state of temperature, or 98.4 deg. F.

Now what are the conditions which will cause an accumulation of bodily heat during periods of moderate work or even when the muscles are at rest, At the first blush we may be only inclined to say that a high temperature of the environment or the air will have such an effect. This is undoubtedly true for the martyr at the stake or the unhappy human being who has been trapped in a burning house. But there still remains the fact to be explained that at one time a man may work and be normal with an ordinary dry-bulb thermometer reading 120 deg. F. in the shade, as the present writer has frequently noticed at Khandala, and at another time he may develop a quantity of bodily heat sufficient to incapacitate him and if his exertions are continued for long in spite of the warnings of nature even to cripple him for life with the dry bulb thermometer reading only 88 deg. F. in the shade, or even lower. A solution of this apparent paradox is obtained by bringing before our minds the facts of the evaporation of perspiration from the skin.

EVAPORATION OF PERSPIRATION FROM THE SKIN.

If evaporation is rapid, through the air being dry, man may withstand the high temperature; if for example example, the wet bulb thermometer shows a difference of 20 degrees F. at Khandala or in Bombay even 12 degrees F. in the shade, I have never seen it more in Bombay, however hard he works he does not feel tired. If, however, evaporation is slow, if the difference between the wet bulb and the dry bulb thermometers is very small, as it is all throughout July, August and the first half of September, if the air is already laden with water vapour, and is unable to take up more, he is not able to withstand high air temperature. Hence it is absolute nonsense not to look at the wet bulb thermometer, and say that the temperature at Khandala is in April and the first half of May higher than it is in Bombay: it is a *suggestio falsi* when from intelligent men one requires wider culture. Obviously, therefore, the ordinary thermometer is no guide whatsoever to the atmospheric conditions that influence our body as regards the efficiency of heat escape.

THE WET-BULB THERMOMETER.

Then the next question which suggests itself is, does there exist any instrument which will tell us whether our bodies can remain normal during ordinary work, or whether they will accumulate heat, and if so, to what degree they are liable to such accumulation. The answer is that there is such an instrument and that it is the Wet-bulb Thermometer, called also Hygrometer, and that it can be bought from Messrs. Negretti and Zembra's shop in London, or among other places from the Army and Navy Stores in Bombay, where both the thermometers are made by the accurate hands of Mr. Hick's. But here as elsewhere Ajax's words rise to the memory that *Ignorance is a painless evil*, and there are any number of houses in Bombay of no mean social claims where a Wet-bulb Thermometer is unknown and undreamt of.

Daily in Bombay are the readings of the wet-bulb thermometer given in the papers by the Meteorological observer at Colaba. I remember first seeing it at the Observatory at Colaba in 1898. And yet it is still completely unknown, though its importance has been that, by a comparison of its reading with that of the dry-bulb or ordinary thermometer, *the amount of moisture in the air and the degree of humidity can be calculated.* So far the official Meteorologist has been content to compare the two readings and to make his computations, but to the physiologist the absolute reading of the wet-bulb thermometer means a great deal more than any comparison between the two or any calculation derived therefrom. The wet-bulb thermometer is only an ordinary thermometer, with the bulb swathed in a piece of muslin or other thin cotton stuff, which is kept moist with water. In the most ordinary form of the instrument the jacket round the bulb is connected with a wick that dips into a reservoir of water. A method that is as good as this if not better, is simply to have the jacket sewn round the bulb, and when a reading is desired to wet the jacket by raising a vessel of water up to it, so that the bulb is temporarily immersed, then the vessel of water is removed and the reading taken when the mercury column has ceased to fall,—about 7 minutes is ample time, of course the instrument should be shielded from direct sunlight or from reflected glare. Now it will be evident that the reading given by the wet-bulb thermometer is determined, not only by the temperature of the air, but by the amount of moisture present, and also to a slight extent by the velocity of the air current. Should the air be absolutely saturated with water vapour, a condition that is almost always present during the rainy season, and especially in July and August, the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer will be identical with that of the ordinary or dry-bulb instrument, for the simple reason that no evaporation can take place,—the air contains all the water it can hold. But should the air not be saturated with water vapour —the usual condition during the other seasons—then a difference between the two readings will be discernible. The drier the air the greater will be the difference in Bombay reaching 12 degrees, but at Khandala 25 degrees F. Thus it is that on a dry hot day with the ordinary or dry-bulb instrument reading, say 90 degrees F. or thereabouts, the wet-bulb may be reading lower than on a muggy day when the ordinary or dry bulb reading is only 82 degrees Fahr. Now *the human body resembles a wet-bulb thermometer in this, that its surface is moist*, and it may be stated at once that any condition giving high wet-bulb reading will so influence the animal body that an accumulation of heat is unavoidable. Should the wet-bulb read 88 degrees Fahr., which is never the case in Bombay, then the body, even though it remain as completely at rest as possible, will, by reason of the chemical processes which of necessity go on within the living tissues of the body and which of necessity generate heat, rise in temperature until death occurs.

PRACTICAL TESTS.

This wet-bulb reading of 88 degrees F. is therefore the *critical wet-bulb temperature of the human being*, but as I have said above it never occurs in Bombay. But let it be remembered that the ordinary thermometer may be reading anything from 80 degrees F. to a temperature of 94 degrees F. It practically does not matter what its reading is. What concerns the physiologist, and what ought to concern the inhabitant of every region where hot summers are the rule, is exclusively the wet-bulb reading. This wet-bulb temperature of 88 degrees F. is, for the human body even at rest, critical; the more active the body the lower is the critical temperature, because the active body generates so much more heat. Let me give a few illustrations of this principle. Indians visiting London in the summer, look at the hotel thermometer, and find that its reading is, say 80 degrees F. They have frequently experienced 92 and 94 degrees F. but have never felt so exhausted, done up and miserable. Had they, however, looked at a wet-bulb thermometer on that day, they would have discovered that the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer was higher than was the rule in Bombay where it now reads 79 deg. F. Then again it has been shown that sunstroke, or as it should be called heat-stroke, occurs only with a high wet-bulb reading, irrespective of the temperature registered by the dry-bulb thermometer. Or again, the only enervating days in England as everyone has experienced, are not those with an unusually high thermometric reading, but those that are close and cloudy. This, then, is *the central fact* to be grasped. From the physiological standpoint the ordinary thermometer tells us little of any value. A man can and has remained in an even absolutely unharmed state at a temperature sufficient to roast meat placed by his side. The stokehold of a ship undoubtedly has a high temperature; but so far as the observations of the present writer extend, its wet-bulb reading is always below that in the cook's galley in the tropics.

EXERTION.

A practical rule, deducable from what has been said above is, that the nearer the wet-bulb is to 88 degrees F., the greater is the danger of a physiological fever being produced, even though all exertion be avoided. The greater the exertion, the greater the danger. When the wet-bulb instrument reads high, then strenuous work should not be undertaken by human beings, and the lower animals, if driven at all, should be driven very slowly on the assumption that we all have.

"Pity for a horse o'er driven,
"And Love in which my hound has part,"

And we may even predict here that in the near future the aim of all artificial warming in winter will be to produce a wet-bulb reading which will be fixed by experience, leaving the dry-bulb thermometer severely alone.

A wet-bulb thermometer might with advantage be kept and observed in every school room. Its manipulation does not require expert hands, and its reading would give invaluable clues as to the amount of work and the amount of play which may safely be required from the pupils.

But if people were observers enough there would be no need to have a wet-bulb thermometer in almost any house in Bombay. Here from where I am typing I can see and with great accuracy can gauge the wet-bulb temperature. I can from the degree of visibility of the beautiful Islands in the harbour unmatched except by Naples, and the more distant range of the Western Ghauts the like of which is never seen elsewhere gauge to a nicety the temperature and humidity of the air around me. I know that when I can see Karnala or the Funnel Hill and the first range of the beloved Western Ghauts, that the wet-bulb temperature is very low indeed, and if I am lucky enough as I usually am immediately after the Monsoon and will be always after Messrs. Tata Sons & Co's., electric works are in complete working order, to see with my naked eye the beauties of Prabal, and the whole of the hill of Matheran from the One Tree Hill at Chauk Point to what David Livingstone pronounced the noblest view in the whole world, that from Panorama Point to the more distant range of the Bhoran Hill, which in our school days the Jesuit Fathers had taught us to all Rama's Bed and Pillocws, I knew then that there is no humidity whatsoever in the air.

MONSOON NOTES.

Just at present, when there are so many newly arrived territorial and others in India and the East, who have never seen the monsoon, it's near approach is of special interest.

Whilst chatting with one of them the other day, his quaint ideas of what he is going to experience struck one as being identical with one's own idea of what it would be like, before one had witnessed the monsoon for the first time.

When I explained that when the monsoon first breaks, it is usual to have a few weeks' ceaseless pelting rain, with never a break, and then for the next three months or so, scarcely a fine day and during the other nine months of the year rarely more than a couple of showers, he remarked that it was evidently an easier job in this land for the mackintosh than the parasol; I told him that when those first weeks of the monsoon come along he will find that the mackintosh does not have an easy time, far from it, and unless he wears one of the best it won't be a mackintosh at all by the end of a couple of weeks.

This talk of mackintoshes brings me to the object of what I had in mind when I started these notes.

The other day I called on Mr. Sydney K. Thompson, rapidly becoming Bombay's leading tailor, he tells me he has something "up his sleeve" for the monsoon trade and expects to receive a large consignment of extra reliable English-made mackintoshes at an early date and that prices for same will be moderate and thus enable all classes to have a good "Monsoon Proof" overgarment.

We can safely advise you to call or send to Elphinstone Circle, Sydney K. Thompson has filled a long felt want in Bombay by giving a good English cut at a reasonable price.

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GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT RAMMED.

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER'S PLUCKY FEAT.

(Later than the Mail.)

One of those minor but dramatic episodes which add to the excitement and thrill of war occurred in the North Sea on the afternoon of May 1, when a British mine-sweeper rammed a German torpedo-boat near the North Hinder lightship, says the "Daily Mail" correspondent at Rotterdam.

The German torpedo-boat's bridge was smashed. An officer, thought to be the commander, and a sailor were thrown into the water. They were picked up by the Norwegian steamer Varild, and handed over to the skipper of the mine-sweeper, the captain of the Norwegian steamer keeping the German officer's shoulder-badge as a memento.

The full story of this thrilling incident was given me this afternoon by Captain Meland, in the cabin of the Varild.

"We were on the way from London to Rotterdam," he said, "when fourteen miles from the English coast we were hailed by two German torpedo-boats, coming apparently from the direction of England. After learning our destination we were allowed to proceed.

"Several miles from the North Hinder we sighted three British trawlers sweeping for mines, two from Grimsby and one from Cardiff. The German torpedo-boats swooped down on the trawlers, one. A 6 attacking the Cardiff boat and one Grimsby trawler, and the other, whose number I could not see, chasing the second Grimsby mine-sweeper.

"The torpedo-boats came up firing rapidly, but their aim was bad and they did little damage. A6 was midway between the two Cardiff and Grimsby trawlers, and appeared to hesitate which to attack. Suddenly the Cardiff trawler turned on A6, and before she could get out of the way caught her amidships, carrying away the bridge and destroying the lifeboat.

"We were less than a mile away, and could see one of the crew fall into the water. I sent the second mate and a sailor in a boat. They picked up a German officer, who was exhausted and shivering through swimming. He could not talk English. I gave him a change of clothes, keeping his shoulder strap as a souvenir, and sent him aboard the Cardiff trawler. A German sailor was picked up by the Cardiff boat.

"While the men were being rescued six British destroyers came racing to the scene, and the two German torpedo-boats ran away, A6 not having sustained serious damage.

"We lost sight of both the German and the British boats, but as the British were much faster they were probably in action on Saturday evening in the neighbourhood of the North Holland coast. The only casualty in the trawlers was one man on the Cardiff boat injured."

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

FACE TO FACE GAME

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's **Solid Gold** Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

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Including the latest craze in Songs, Comics and Selections.
To make room for this stock we are selling off the WHOLE of our Stock of Pathe Machines and Records
AT
30 PER CENT DISCOUNT
Interesting Purchasers should not delay.
The Sale will commence on the
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This offer will not again be repeated.
Grip strong a chance like this before it slips along.
Write for our Machine and Record Lists to-day.

THE PATHEPHONE INDIA COMPANY,
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The NAVY

Serves the Empire and the "Empire" serves the Navy.

Every British battleship has an Empire Typewriter as part of its equipment—striking tribute to the worth and efficiency of this all-British machine

Complete YOUR equipment for the battles of business by purchasing an—

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

The simplest, strongest, most reliable, most durable and easiest to work of all makes on the market to-day. The "Empire" weighs only 16½ lbs. Can be carried about with ease stands any amount of rough handling and costs only Rs. 225. Visible writing. Light touch. Perfect and permanent alignment.

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ADD 10 YOUR BRAIN POWER

our success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige."

Price per bottle of 25 pills Re. 1/4.
Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/..
V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
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EVERY MOTHER CAN SUCKLE HER CHILD

if she takes Lactagol, which will fill her breasts with rich milk. Lactagol is used at the principal Nursing Institutions and Hospitals. Lactagol Babies are free from Bowel trouble, happy, contented, thriving. The dangers of artificial feeding are avoided if Baby is breast-fed. Lactagol has enabled two mothers to rear triplets at the breast. A few doses prove its value.

Write for "Practical Advice to All Mothers," post free from Jamnadas Bros. Bombay. Lactagol quickly proves its powers. Of all chemists. Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-6. Sole manufacturers E. T. Pearson & Co., London.

LACTAGOL
Mother's security for her BABY'S HEALTH.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

WELLS AND WATER.

As far as civic welfare was concerned it may be observed that the most outstanding feature of the fifties was the great practical step taken to secure an adequate and regular supply of water which was in the first place to bring down the annual heavy mortality from the cholera scourge to the irreducible minimum as far as possible, and, in the second place to wean the population from resort to the impure, and even foul water of wells and tanks which were abundantly scattered all over the town. Water was the first necessary of all life, animal or vegetable. Man and beast could live without food, but certainly not without water. Thus the instinct, common to human life, had led to the construction of wells from times immemorial. Benevolent persons, full of the milk of human kindness, built wells in open places for the thirty poor. And well-to-do persons who could afford to build a house necessarily dug a well for daily family use. And the richer also constructed what are called "tanks," which were intended to collect rainwater from the eaves of the roofings, so that when the supply in the well came to be exhausted with the approach of the dry weather, this collected rain water was utilised.

The house tank generally remained covered during six months of the year. Of course, the cover was perforated so as to allow the full action of sun and air to play on it. And generally there was an open "chowk" in every house, and the tank and even the well would be in its vicinity. Private wells no doubt gathered impurities, but it was the custom to have the wells, when the water had gone down extremely low, during the summer, and when tank-water was ready at hand, regularly cleaned and all the mud and dirt and other impurities taken out. In Hindu and Parsi houses this was invariably the practice. Moreover, each well had two or three turtles which are well known as good scavengers of mud and dirt in water. Sometimes, however, it happened, that a well was very near the old class of Indian privies, and foul water percolated into it rendering the water extremely unwholesome. Sewage and sullage were now and again to be discovered, and there can be no doubt that many in those days must have fallen victims to cholera by reason of the use of such foul water. Public wells in open places and large tanks were not liable to sewage and sullage, but no doubt all kinds of other impurities and abominations were to be found there. The large expansive surface allowed sun and light all through and thus made the waters in these less impure than those in private wells. Wells were often dug which had natural springs. And where these springs were noticed in abundance the needy for water most flocked there.

RELIGIOUS CARE OF WELLS.

There was a deep-rooted belief, not unsound, that spring water in wells was the very best. And such was the human instinct of preservation of pure water that a sort of religious care was naturally taken not to allow such a well to be fouled with impure matter thrown in it. Thus, physical necessity and a sentiment of religiosity combined to keep these wells comparatively pure. Our sanitarian of the day may well discern in this practice the elements of rudimentary sanitation. Religious ceremonials in the past, at least in India, have had no doubt a faint element of sanitation in them and the people unconsciously practised it. Nature helped them but as religion came in the way the natural was preserved owing to this religious sentiment. Here is a problem which might well attract the attention of the sanitary psychologist. The practice of daily ablution, so universal in India among the rich and poor alike, from times immemorial, may be traced to the same religious instinct. Purity of the body physical was greatly enjoined and thus the cleansing of the body daily by a wash is perfectly intelligible. And in all probability the practice of unguents at sacred ceremonials may be traced to the same natural instinct. Cleanliness is next to godliness. It is the sentiment of godliness which often has entered into the psychology of the Indian in matters purely domestic or purely appertaining to the State. In fact in almost all the ancient races and religions oils have have been used for purposes of anointing the body and rendering it holy.

AN EPOCH-MAKING DECADE.

But returning to the water supply of Bombay in the fifties, it might be said with truth that that decade was an epoch-making one in the civic life of Bombay by reason of the great and essential step taken to provide the population with an abundant supply of pure water. But, as already traced, it took also half a century to realise in the concerte what was well enforced in the abstract from 1800 to 1852. Conybeare and the other engineers deserve the gratitude of Bombay which has sprung into existence since the date when they asked the good Lord Elphinstone to turn the first sod at Vehar, just as the other set of engineers asked him to travel by the first railway passenger train which moved out of the ancient Bori Bunder Station, not a vestige of which remains, to Mahim or Thana. Those water and railway engineers were certainly men who had the making of Bombay. Indeed, brick by brick, the beautiful edifice which was to be discerned in the fifties, was laid by those early makers from the far-sighted Gerald Aungier and his colleagues to Elphinstone and his contemporaries. Each half of a century has marked the progress of Bombay and the historian of the near future will have ample materials to trace the progress from 1860 to 1910, year by year and decade by decade. The fifties might thus be said to be the greatest connecting link between the past, commencing from the date of the passing away of "Our Lady of the Manor" with her lease of £10 per annum for Bombaim, and the acquisition of the fishing village by Charles I. to the laying down of his high office by Lord Elphinstone in 1860. It is a period of two long centuries. But what mighty changes those two hundred years wrought in the fortunes of "Heptanesia."

A HISTORIAN WANTED.

What memories, what stirring events, what economic evolutions, what revolutions of a peaceful character among the people have taken place! He would leave an imperishable name behind who with the brilliant pen of a Gibbon or Macaulay could write a picturesque history of Bombay for those two centuries in all their aspects. It would be a most fascinating history this rise and growth of Bombay, which has completely put into shade all the ancient northerly seaports of Western India, which from the earliest historic times, were the renowned entrepots of commerce between the East and the West. Where may it be asked are the glories of Baragyzen or to call it by its more correct Sanskrit name of Bharuguchа? For at least t' ree thousand years it was the real highway of Asia where used to congregate during every busy season men from the distant parts of Burma, Siam and China to exchange their native products with those of Egypt, Greece, Rome, Assyria, Babylonia, Arabia and Persia, where the indigenous products from the Ganges and the Indus and from the Krishna and Godavery used to be exposed in that busy seaport where lay at anchore the maritime craft of the three Continents, crafts which still preserve some of the ancient naval architecture and those archaic names which are still familiar to us and which are so often referred to by the author of Periplus, Hippilus and others who followed them in the trade after the first century. But that great seaport of Broach declined as the fortunes, a little lower down the coast, of Surat rose, especially with the first English factory established there. But Surat declined and so too Kallian and Thana till the star of Bombay rose with the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal.

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	Rs.
Yearly	15
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These rates are payable in advance.

U. S. AND GERMANY.

AMERICA'S NAVAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH.

CONFLICTING GERMAN INTERESTS

In view of the intimation in the U. S. A. Note to Germany that the United States is prepared for any eventualities in the event of non-compliance with its demands, the strength of the U. S. A. Army and Navy deserves examination, and the following details given by a writer in the April number of the "Quarterly Review" will be found interesting:—

One aspect of the Americo-German question that also merits attention is the number of persons in the United States who are either Germans, are the sons and daughters of naturalised Germans, or in some other way have German associations. The article in the "Quarterly Review" points out how large a proportion of the population this German element represents and how closely it holds together. We quote from the article:—

"There are two-and-a-half million people in the United States who were born in Germany, to say nothing of German-Americans born in the country who have never lived in Germany. People of German birth, at the census of 1910, constituted 18 per cent. of the foreign-born population. The total percentage of British-born, including those born in Canada and Newfoundland as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, was 28 per cent. Of these the Irish formed 10 per cent.; and the remaining 18 per cent., was about equally divided between persons born in British North America and those born in England, Scotland and Wales. Except among the Irish, and to a small extent among the Scots, there is no cohesion among British-born citizens or residents of the United States. Englishmen and women are as completely lost in the general population as men and women from France; for, like Frenchmen, Englishmen are seldom actively interested in state or federal politics. They never form subdivisions of either the Republican or the Democratic party, as Germans have done for nearly half a century, and as Swedes, Italians and Jews have done during the last fifteen or twenty years; nor in any part of the United States are there newspapers which cater for the English-born, or claim a constituency of immigrants from England. There are daily newspapers in all the larger cities which frame their editorial and news policies to secure support from Irish-Americans, and weekly newspapers existing exclusively on this support. Jews, Swedes and Italians have their own newspapers. Americans of all these races are clannish; but no race which in the last hundred years has helped to people the United States has shown such cohesion as the Germans, who unlike the Irish, are settled in the rural areas, particularly in the Middle West, as well as in the cities from New York to San Francisco.

"The Germans have been widely distributed in the United States for a longer time than the Irish; and family for family they are more prosperous and better educated than the Irish. Religion and political traditions are the cement of the Irish, but Irishmen are not held together by language as the Germans are. Newcomers from Germany must have a newspaper printed in German. No other paper fills their need; and hundreds of thousands of Germans, long in the country, and using the English language in business or the workshop and even at times in the home, continue loyal to the German newspaper. German-American newspapers discuss American political questions from a German point of view. They usually have special correspondence by mail from Berlin and other large cities in Germany; and editorially as well as in the news columns more attention is given to Germany than in the ordinary American daily newspaper. These German newspapers, moreover, give constant attention to the doings of the German community; and especially to the musical, literary, athletic and trade societies and organisations which are so marked a feature of German-American communities, urban and rural. There are more German communities dotted all over the United States than of any other race, excepting, of course, the Anglo-Saxon. Clannishness and love of the language and the fatherland are the characteristics of these aggregations; and they are served by more than 800 newspapers, all printed in German. In cities like New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis, there are three or four daily German newspapers; and there is scarcely a city with a population over a hundred thousand that has not at least one weekly newspaper in the German language."

THE ARMY.

The U. S. A. Army has since War broke out caused the administration much heart searching, and there has been a general feeling that the law providing for an enlisted strength of not more than 100,000 was in need of revision. A recent return gave the establishment as follows:—

15 regiments of cavalry.
6 regiments of field artillery.
1 corps of coast artillery.
3 battalions of engineers.
30 regiments of infantry.

The Porto Rico Regiment and various staff corps and detachments.

The actual strength was given some time before as:—

Regular Army and Porto Rico Regiment, 4,470 officers, 81,331 others.

Philippine Scouts, 180 officers, 5,480 others.

The State Militias establishment was 9,142 officers and 112,710 enlisted men and had an effective strength in 1913 of 120,800.

Thus when war broke out the U.S.A. had a regular army of something over 80,000 men and a State Militia who numbered on paper about 120,000, but whose organisation and efficiency were of a doubtful character.

What the immediate result of the agitation for a larger army has been it is not easy to say. A message dated the 9th January stated that the military committee of the Senate had decided to pass a Bill effecting the recommendations of the Secretary of War increasing the army by 26,000 men. On the 12th January the Senate passed a resolution requesting Mr. Garrison (Secretary of War) to submit estimates for a mobile army of 450,000.

THE NAVY.

The return given below is from the 1914 "Naval Annual" and gives the ships built or building. From the list we have eliminated the Mississipi and Idaho which were sold to Greece in the middle of the year.

MODERN BATTLESHIPS: 14 (2 projected) 339,450 tons.

Launched.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.
	No. 39	31,400
	Pennsylvania	
	Nevada	27,500
1914	*Oklahoma*	
1912	*New York*	27,000
1912	Texas	
1911	Wyoming	26,000
1911	Arkansas	
1910	Florida	21,825
1909	Utah	
1909	Delaware	20,000
1908	North Dakota	
1908	Michigan	16,000
1908	South Carolina	

OLDER BATTLESHIPS: 20 ships 302,983 tons.

		Tons.
1904	Connecticut	16,000
1905	Kansas	
1904	Louisiana	
1905	Minnesota	
1906	New Hampshire	
1905	Vermont	14,948
1904	Georgia	
1904	Nebraska	
1904	New Jersey	
1904	Rhode Island	
1904	Virginia	
1901	Ohio	12,440
1901	Maine	12,300
1901	Missouri	
1898	Wisconsin	11,653
1898	Alabama	11,565
1898	Illinois	
1898	Kearsarg	11,540
1898	Kentucky	
1896	Iowa	11,340

FIRST CLASS CRUISERS: 15 ships 186,595 tons

Speed.	Name.	Displacement. Tons.
22	Washington	14,500
22	Tennessee	
22	Montana	
22	North Carolina	
22	St. Louis	9,700
22	Charleston	
22	Milwaukee	
22	West Virginia	13,680
22	California	
22	Colorado	
22	Maryland	
22	Pittsburg	
22	South Dakota	
21	Saratoga	8,200
21	Brooklyn	9,215

LIGHT CRUISERS: 10 45,220 tons.

228	Columbia	7,350
23	Minneapolis	
21½	Olympia	5,870
24	Birmingham	3,750
24	Chester	
24	Salem	
20	Albany	3,487
20	New Orleans	
19	Cincinnati	3,213
19	Raleigh	

The number of smaller craft is as follows:—
60 destroyers.
21 torpedo boats.
50 submarines.

PROPOSED RAILWAY CHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Further important railway changes are reported by th Exchange Telegraph Company to be under discussion. Under the unified control of the railway system further important changes are stated to be under discussion. They include the following: Delivery of goods and parcels to be combined; the hours of collection and delivery, or acceptance, to be curtailed; all goods to be sent carriage paid, thus abolishing credit accounts; all parcels to be sent with a paid stamp; a further reduction of the clerical work in all directions; and no new men to be engaged between eighteen and forty-five unless they are physically unfit for military service.

"INDIAN INK."

Published in aid of the

IMPERIAL WAR FUND

SHORT STORIES by Sir George Younghusband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern" and other well known writers.

POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W. R.C. Bannerjee and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbett Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.

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Do you ever wake up with one of these throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C 9

LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

GERMAN EMBASSY'S WARNING TO PASSENGERS.

PROTEST BY BRITISH AND FRENCH EMBASSIES.

In connection with the torpedoing of the Lusitania by the German pirates, the following messages sent from New York by the "Daily Mail" correspondent, announcing the sailing of the liner, on May 1, will be read with interest:—

(Later than the Mail.)

New York, Sunday.—The Lusitania when she left for Liverpool yesterday had 1,310 passengers on board. In view of the threat that the vessel is "liable to destruction," the Cunard Company allowed none of the passengers to cross the gangway until they had presented credentials.

The full text of the advertisement inserted by the German Embassy in all the principal papers of the country, which appeared among the regular announcements of Transatlantic sailings, was as follows:—

NOTICE.

Travellers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded: That a state of war exists between Germany and her Allies and Great Britain and her Allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or of any of her Allies are liable to destruction in those waters; and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her Allies do so at their own risk.

Imperial German Embassy.
Washington.
April 22, 1915.

Mr. Charles P. Sumner, the Cunard Company agent, said that only a few days ago he received letters demanding £3,000 on pain of publication of advertising harmful to the line.

So far as is known no passenger was deterred from sailing by the German threats. It is announced that that advertisement will appear once a week for three weeks.

One explanation offered of this application to America of the policy of "frightfulness" is that Germany intends it as a defence against claims for damages that may arise on account of the death or injury to Americans on ships torpedoed in the war zone.

NO PASSAGES CANCELLED.

New York, Saturday.—A man speaking English with a German accent circulated among the passengers on the pier a warning that the Lusitania was doomed.

Anonymous telegrams were received by scores of passengers just before the sailing of the vesel, warning them that she would be torpedoed or destroyed and advising them to cancel their passages. None of the passengers, however, has done so.

The scheme is attributed to German interests.

The warning telegrams were signed "John Jones," "James Smith," and other fictitious names.

Washington, Saturday.—The British and French Embassies have called the attention of the State Department to the advertisement and the probable influence this will have on travel.

They have also called attention to the particularly unusual course taken by Count Bernstorff in addressing the public directly instead of through the State Department.

Count Bernstorff was not at the Embassy, but other officials there explained that the advertisement had been inserted in accordance with general instructions from Berlin.

TO EASE OUR CONSCIENCE.

New York, Sunday.—"We did it to ease our conscience, lest harm should come to persons uninformed," is the explanation given by the German Embassy in Washington of its latest piece of insolence, warning American travellers by advertisement against embarking in ships destined for the war zone.

"This action of the Embassy, viewed in conjunction with telegrams sent to passengers on the Lusitania that the vessel would be torpedoed during its present voyage, is regarded everywhere as contemptible.

"Mr. Charles Summer, general manager of the Cunard Company, said: "The Lusitania is the safest boat on the sea. She is too fast for any submarine. No German war vessel can get near her."

ATANK NIGRAH MEDICINES
are
HONEST, RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE.

Our warrant and reputation are behind every one of our preparations.

Why not try them?

Catalogue containing full information FREE on application.

Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar-India
and
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Are you going to
MAHABLESHWAR

If so, get in touch with **Wellingtons** at Poona who have good and comfortable cars to rent. Charges and full particulars on request.

Wellingtons' pleasure and touring cars for Poona and Suburbs always at your service by appointment.

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.,
East Street, POONA.
Telegrams: Wellington Cyclists, Poona.

By appointment to H.H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) *Hornby Road* BOMBAY
SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phirose M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction" FREE ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS.

Storm and rain-proof!!!
Absolutely danger-less!!!
No matches or oil necessary!!!
Just press a button to get a dazzling flood of light!!!
Price Rs. 2, 2-8, 3-8, 4 8 5.
Postage As. 6 extra
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T. C. SHAH'S ELECTRIC STORES
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MAXIMUM Isurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J. P.
Managing Director,
AGENTS WANTED.
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

KATOL POWDER
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches Bed Bugs, Ants Moths and other germs.
Ans. 5 Per Tin.
KATOL STICKS
KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies.
Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.
Try it and convince yourself.
Please apply to Agents:—A. H. Naser & Co. No. "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princess Street.
Sole Importer:—T. HARA, Bombay.

Building-up after illness

After illness every part of the body needs building-up and strengthening. The nerves need nourishing. Only in this way can health be regained.

SCOTT'S Emulsion offers the surest and shortest way to regain health and strength and to prevent further illness whether in adults or children.

SCOTT'S Emulsion nourishes without taxing the digestive organs. It enriches the blood, builds up wasted tissues and brings back the colour, vigour and energy of health. Insist on

SCOTT'S Emulsion

KILL TWO BIRDS IN ONE SHOT.
A Substitute for a Hurricane Lantern and a Table Lamp.
With 300 C. P. Burns 1 gallon Kerosine for 65 hours
THE "FAVORITE"

Automatic Cleaning arrangement.

Portable.
Beautiful.
Attractive.
Brilliant.
Economical.
Storm Proof.
No Smoke.
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Simple throughout.

Reliable Construction.

Rs. 45 Net.

Adapted for use on Railway Stations by Municipalities, Railroad Men, at Street Carnivals, Summer Resorts, Fishing & Hunting Camps, Warehouses, Boat Landings, Roadways, etc.
An untrained servant can easily handle it.
No Complicated Mechanism.
POY BROTHERS,
KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,
Bombay No. 2.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs.
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
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The following at 12 annas each.
Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm." The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
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In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

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THE CROSLAND CASE.

JUDGMENT FOR MR. ROSS.

In the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Bray and a Special Jury the hearing was continued on April 16 of the action brought by Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, author and journalist, against Mr. Robert Baldwin Ross, literary executor of the late Mr. Oscar Wilde, to recover damages for malicious prosecution. Mr. Crosland alleged that Mr. Ross had maliciously prosecuted him for conspiring with Lord Alfred Douglas to charge him (the defendant) with a criminal offence and to incite a lad named Garratt to commit perjury. Mr. Ross denied malice and pleaded reasonable and probable cause.

Mr. Cecil Hayes, instructed by Messrs. Carter and Bell, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. McCardie, instructed by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, for the defendant.

At the conclusion of the evidence for Mr. Crosland, Mr. Schiller, for Mr. Ross, submitted that there was no evidence of a want of reasonable and probable cause for instituting the proceedings against Mr. Crosland.

Mr. Justice Bray said the main part of the case depended upon the evidence of the lad Garratt, and the question was whether it was reasonable for Mr. Ross, knowing the character of the lad, to have instituted the proceedings.

Mr. Schiller said in conspiracy cases they had to rely on tainted evidence. A person, before commencing criminal proceedings must have a *prima facie case*, but it was not necessary for him to have sufficient evidence to convict the person to be charged. Mr. Ross had never seen Garratt, and when the serious and untrue accusation was made against him he made inquiries. Certain facts came to his knowledge with regard to the action of Lord Alfred Douglas and Mr. Crosland, and any reasonable man would have come to the conclusion that these two men were conspiring to prefer against Mr. Ross a charge which they knew to be untrue.

Mr. Hayes, in reply, contended that with his knowledge of Garratt Mr. Ross did not act reasonably in believing the lad's statement. He hoped his Lordship would ask the jury whether Mr. Ross took reasonable care to inform himself of the true facts of the case, and whether he honestly believed the facts which he laid before the Magistrate.

NO CASE TO GO TO THE JURY.

Mr. Justice Bray said with regard to the first question which counsel for Mr. Crosland desired to ask the jury, in his opinion there was no evidence that Mr. Ross did not take reasonable care to inform himself of the true facts of the case, and, therefore, it would be wrong to put that question. As to whether Mr. Ross honestly believed the facts which he laid before the Magistrate, that depended upon whether, in fact, there was reasonable and probable cause, because, in his Lordship's opinion, there was no evidence that he ought to leave to the jury showing that Mr. Ross did not honestly believe the facts. The charge preferred against Mr. Crosland was that he had conspired to incite and procure the lad Garratt and his mother to swear informations accusing Mr. Ross of having behaved improperly to the boy. It had not been suggested in the present case that the charge against Mr. Ross was true, and certainly no evidence had been given in support of it. Therefore, he assumed that Mr. Ross was not guilty of the offence. In what he said his Lordship did not intend to reflect on Mr. Crosland in any way. It was impossible to get corroboration of what took place at the interviews between Garratt, Lord Alfred Douglas, and Mr. Crosland, but when he looked at the surrounding circumstances he found that on many material points the lad's story was corroborated. His Lordship was of opinion that it had been proved that there was reasonable and probable cause for instituting the prosecution, and that no other question was material. Under these circumstances he entered judgment for the defendant, with costs.

FUTILITY OF THE GERMAN "BLOCKADE"

Sir Norman Hill, speaking at the Liverpool Town Hall on April 16 at the presentation of £500 to the master (Captain Alfred G. Fry), officers, engineers, and men of the steamship City of Cambridge, in recognition of their skill in escaping from a German submarine on March 28, said that during the first six months of the war until the end of January cargoes of a value exceeding 650 millions had been carried in British ships, and the losses of cargo in those six months did not exceed £4,250,000. During February and March they had carried on British ships cargoes worth 250 millions, and the losses did not exceed one million. The total of the cargo losses was, therefore, covered by just over 10s. in each hundred pounds, and the rate of losses had been less in the last two months than in the first six. These figures showed how completely the German attack on our overseas trade had failed. They further showed that the German blockade of the last two months had been, from a business point of view, little more than a farce. We could laugh at the farce if valued lives had not been lost, but those lives had not been sacrificed in vain, for our seamen had fed and in no small measure helped the Army and equipped the nation.

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GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S QUARTERS.

DUG OUT AND CHATEAU.

An Urgency Cases Hospital for the French appealed for owners of cars to go to the front and bring in wounded soldiers from field hospitals. An English gentleman volunteered his services and writes home a letter, from which the "Morning Post." takes the following:

We are in a quiet little country town where there are shops and everything much as usual (of course plenty of soldiers about), and without a pass you cannot leave the town in a car. For a walk in the country one has to get the password. On Monday we got out first wounded from the station, about 20. Having come from a field hospital near the front, they were much cleaner than one had expected. Some, of course, were very bad, but they all seem to be doing wonderfully well considering how desperately some were wounded and in how many places. I think quite the saddest is a young chap of 25 who was shot in the head. One eye is destroyed and the nerve of the other. At present both are bandaged, but he expects when they are taken off to be able to see again. It will be a terrible blow when he finds out he is blind.

TESTING AN AMBULANCE.

I had quite a long expedition on Wednesday. The head of the medical service of this Army, a general who inspected our ambulances and found them in some way different from theirs, wanted to have a trial of one of ours, so I took one, with the driver, when the general made an inspection of field hospitals, and went with him. We started at 7 a. m., going towards M——, stopping on the way to inspect an underground refuge, said to have been made at the battle of——for the Crown Prince. Then an officer got into the ambulance and lay on one of the stretchers. When we opened up to let him out he was fast asleep, though the roads were none of the best, so our test was very satisfactory. The town of M——, where the Prussians had been in September, was unharmed, though all the villages on the way were nothing but heaps of stones, and is practically nothing but a large field hospital. The children always call out "Les Anglais" as we pass, and often salute. It is about five miles from the trenches. From here we loaded up and brought back wounded.

I joined the general in his car, and we stopped to visit a small chateau which had been turned into a hospital for very serious cases. I will surprised to find in the dining-room all the furniture and some very fine old china untouched. They told me the house had been chosen as the Crown Princes's headquarters and the orders given nothing was to be touched. However, the wine was too much of a temptation, and was all drunk before they left.

A MARQUEE-HOSPITAL.

We had a long day yesterday. I took the car and convoy of four ambulances and another car to M——, some 32 miles, for wounded. The day was wet and roads bad. We waited at the Evacuation Hospital, where the wounded are brought in the French ambulances from the field dressing stations, till they had had something to eat, and finally got them loaded up, 16 in all. It took two and a half hours to come in with them. They are put on to beds in a marquee with double walls and well heated, where they have ward numbers attached to them. All their clothes are taken off, everything out of their pockets put into a little bag and given them to hold, while the French clerks attached to us take all particulars of names, wounds, etc., as given on the cards they bring here, and also take their clothes, wrap them in a bundle, and mark them, after which they are cleaned and fumigated. Then the patient, having been night-gowned, is carried and put to bed to rest before him wounds are examined and re-dressed. So far there have been only two deaths. The others do very well and evidently enjoy being here. One officer told me he was treated like a king, and they are look happy and are sorry when they are moved on.

GERMANS FIRE ON AMBULANCES.

On Wednesday some of my lot had quite an exciting experience. We were asked to send a convoy with one touring car right up to the dressing station at the front. They were piloted by a Staff officer in the car and told to keep 100 yards apart, but just where they had to stop they bunched up together, and the Germans found the temptation too great, for they evidently had an observer in a tree somewhere near, and they sent four or five 4-inch shells at them, which burst near, and they came home laden with pieces of burst shell as souvenirs. They all thought it rather a joke, but it was decided that in future we should pick up our wounded at a safe distance, or rather have them brought in by French ambulances to M——.

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FRANCE'S REPLY TO HER NAVAL LOSS.

NEW SUPER-DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

(Later than the Mail.)

The new French super-Dreadnought Languedoc was launched from the Chantiers de la Gironde at Bordeaux on the morning of May 1. A slight accident occurred after the launch, writes the "Daily Mail" correspondent, the check anchors failing, to pull the vessel up, with the result that it ran to the opposite bank of the river and there took the ground.

Three tugs at once tried to tow the Languedoc off, but as the tide had already begun to fall, they could not move her, and nothing could be done until the evening tide at eight o'clock, when she was successfully refloated by the tugs in the presence of a large crowd. Two barges filled with spectators were cut down, and the occupants thrown into the water. Two of them were drowned, and several others were injured.

M. Augagneur, the Minister of Marine, in a speech delivered immediately after the launch, paid a well-merited compliment to the working classes of France for their loyal service and splendid co-operation in producing the war material so much needed by General Joffre and Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere. He also made touching reference to the loss of the armoured cruiser Leon Gambetta in the Adriatic, and asserted that the Languedoc would be associated in the minds of Frenchmen with the dangers and glory in which France had sacrificed the Bouvet, the Mousequet, the Curie, the Saphir and the Dague.

Whatever names they might bear, the units of the French Navy would go forward to victory or death with the spirit and the cheerful courage which were the admiration of the world and the pride of Frenchmen.

FRENCH NAVY'S TASK.

The immense services rendered by the French Navy to the Republic, because they were accomplished in silence, had not always won the appreciation they deserved. It had needed, said M. Augagneur, the expedition to the Dardanelles to awaken public opinion to the fact that the warships of France were not inactive. To win victory the domination of the sea was indispensable. But for this mastery of the seas neither France nor Great Britain would have been able to transport in security and assemble in France the armies which had come from North and West Africa, Indo-China and Madagascar, and from the far-flung corners of the British Empire.

After a tribute to the heroic conduct of the Marine Fusiliers at Dixmude, the Navy Minister concluded: "One sole impulse animates all Frenchmen: to vanquish! To vanquish, not in order to oppress; to conquer, not for plunder or provinces, but to assure the independence, the dignity and the rights of the nation. We desire peace, but peace based on the respect of the rights of others, not imposed by the preponderance of one nation alone. To obtain this result we shall fight to the end. We shall continue to give to the world the spectacle of a people united for the common interest, ready to accept all sacrifices, sure of the final victory, because it wills it, and because it knows that it will win."

THE NEW WARSHIP.

The Languedoc is superior in armament and tonnage to any German warship now skulking in Kiel Harbour. She was laid down in 1912, and is one of the warships provided for in the Naval Programme of 1910, voted when M Delcasse was Minister of Marine. She is the twelfth of seventeen ships included in that programme, which asked for a total of twenty-eight modern battleships.

The length of the Languedoc, which is armour-plated, is 574 feet; and her beam, 88½ feet. Her mean draught is 28 feet; and her speed averages 21 knots. She is fitted with two alternating engines and two turbines, giving a total of 38,000-h.p. Her main armament is twelve 13.3in. guns in three armoured turrets; with secondary armament of twenty-four 5.5in. guns and six torpedo tubes.

The crew will consist of 44 officers and 1,160 men.

CAPTURED BELGIAN GUNS.

GERMAN MENDACITY EXPOSED.

The German Press is circulating the report abroad that at the beginning of March the German armies had captured 3,300 Belgian field guns and heavy artillery. A Note from an official Belgian source is published here showing that this assertion is ridiculous, the Belgian Army never having possessed 3,300 guns. The Note concludes: "The enemy alleges that he is making use of a great part of the captured Belgian guns. He ought then to explain to the neutral public how it is that despite this formidable material, he cannot cross the little river Yser, defended only by 'an annihilated army' (the expression he uses), which ought to be without guns after having had 3,300 guns, which is ten times more than the Belgian Field Army possessed at the outbreak of war."

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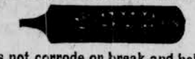

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THE HUNS IN POLAND.

GERMAN SOLDIER'S FRANK ADMISSIONS.

A member of the Swiss Parliament has just received from a German soldier who has been in Hindenburg's army and has now returned to Berlin maimed for life a letter telling how the "deliverers" of Poland behave in the Polish occupied territory, writes the Berne correspondent of the "Morning Post." I am indebted to him, says the correspondent, for allowing me to mage use of this letter, which speaks for itself.

for allowing me to make use of this letter, which speaks for itself.

The writer begins by remarking that a great many Germans, whose mental balance has been completely upset by the war fever really did believe that the Poles would joyfully receive them as their deliverers from the Russian yoke, and that they would even "make a revolution" in order to facilitate the conquest of their country by the "Nibelungen heroes." When this acclamation and revolution did not take place there was great disappointment, not to say disgust, among the German military party, who expressed their poor opinion of the Poles in no measured terms. It never occurred to "the chosen people" it is German writer's own expression) that, although the Poles before the war may have hated the foreign rule of Russia, they hate that of Prussia thrice as much. In the districts of Poland ruled by Russia no one, we are assured, feels any sympathy for Germany, but in those districts ruled since the outbreak of war by Germany something not unlike sympathy for Russia is becoming manifest.

"That the country (Poland)," says the writer of the letter, "is suffering unspeakably from the war is certain. Conditions there are considerably worse even than in Belgium and Northern France, because the fighting armies have repeatedly advanced and retreated, and in so doing have purposely and systematically devastated the country, in which business the German troops particularly distinguished themselves." The country, it is added has been systematically plundered. Not only must it feed the German troops, not olny is everything required for the army requisitioned, but enormous quantities of raw material and foodstuffs are taken from their owners and sent to Germany—iron ore, for instance, from the mining districts, wool and cotton from the manufacturing districts of Kalisch and Lodz, and sugar from the beet-growing country, but more especially flour, cereals, and potatoes. "It is direct, shameless robbery, for the owners receive no payment, but are compelled by force to hand over their supplies and given in return so-called requisition receipts, of which no one knows when and where they will be paid."

The consequence of this systematic plunder is, of course, that the population is threatened with famine. The territory in German occupation is for the most part fertile but thickly peopled, and unable to produce sufficient food for its requirements so, that much corn is usually imported from Russia. The American Committee offered to render assistance as it is doing in Belgium, but taught by experience, laid down the conditions that the foodstuffs imported should be distributed under its auspices, and that requisitions must absolutely cease—conditions which Von Hindenburg declined. Consequently, the German authorities still continue plundering and looting everything which comes "into their claws," and millions of human beings are face to face with starvation.

CANADIAN WAR PURCHASES.

DRASTIC INQUIRY FORESHADOWED.

In the Dominion House of Commons on April 15 Sir Robert Borden expressed grave disapproval of the conduct of two Conservative members following the revelations of the Public Accounts Committee with regard to war purchases. Mr. William F. Garland, of Carleton, Ontario, and Mr. Arthur Foster, of King's Nova Scotia, had shown themselves actively interested, the former in the sale of field dressings and the latter in purchases of horses. An employee of Mr. Garland sold supplies of field dressings to the Government at a large profit, and after investigation made restitution. Mr. Foster, although a member of the House of Commons, acted as purchasing agent of horses, some of which are alleged to be very inferior animals.

The Premier declared that the Government proposed to investigate thoroughly wherever there was occasion, and promised that restitution should be enforced and punishment meted out in every case of fraud on the Government if the laws of Canada were sufficient to reach the guilty persons. He also stated that the Government had served a notice on contractors and others doing business with the Government, especially in war supplies, that prosecution and imprisonment would follow where frauds were established. Sir Robert pointed out, however, that the actual financial loss shown as the result of irregularities disclosed so far only amounted to one-eightieth of one per cent. on an expenditure of fifty million dollars.

The Premier's statement created a sensation in the House.

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Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of 1910 competition were

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. O. M. Girls School, Achayappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.

Mr. H. B. Rao, Morance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

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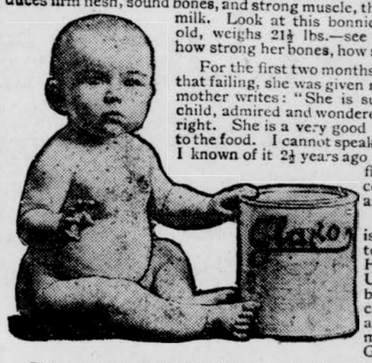

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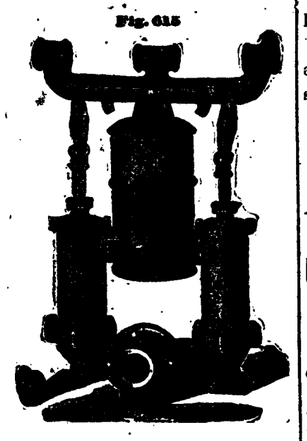

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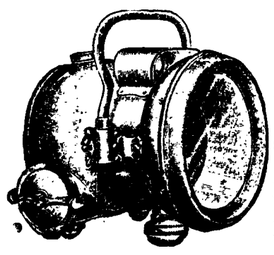
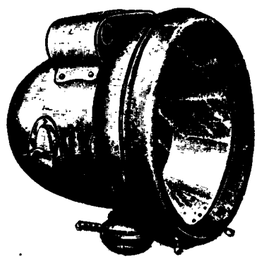
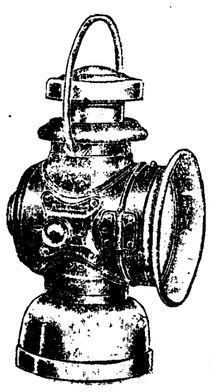
Add a Finish to the Finest Car.



The Roadlight Self-Contained Acetylene Headlamps. In three sizes, Polished Brass, Nickel, or Black Plated Finish.



The "Brightlight" Acetylene Projector. In three sizes, Polished Brass, Nickel or Black Plated Finish.



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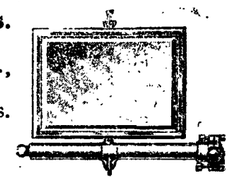

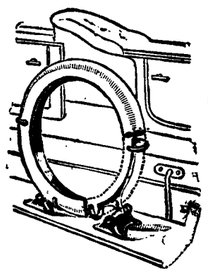

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IT IS THE GUARANTEE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE AND EFFICIENCY.

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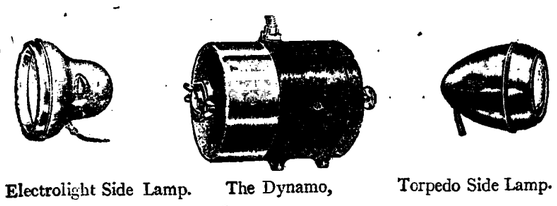
The Current is generated by the car's Motion, and is always ready for use.

This System has proved its efficency by years of successful service on the leading British Railway and Motor Omnibuses.



Electrolight Side Lamp. The Dynamo, Torpedo Side Lamp.

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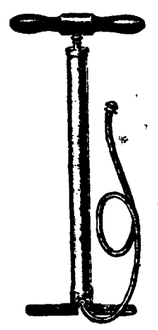

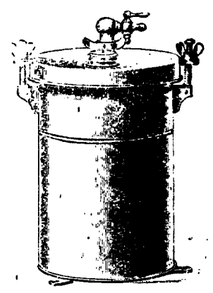

Rotax Acetylene Generator. Drip Feed System. In two sizes, Polished Brass Nickel or Black Plated Finish.

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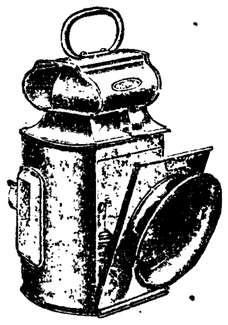

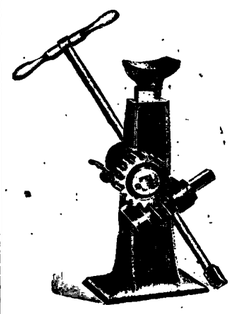

Rotax Samson Quick Acting Jack. In two sizes Raising from 11 ins. to 16 ins.

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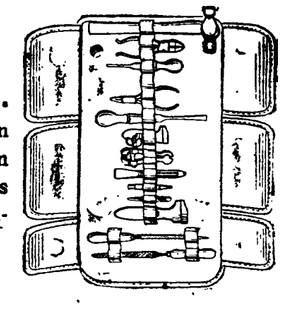

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